

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, Cloudy with sun. High 61, Low 48. Wednesday, Sunny. High 63, Low 50. Thursday, Sunny. High 65, Low 52. Friday, Sunny. High 67, Low 54. Saturday, Sunny. High 69, Low 56. Sunday, Sunny. High 71, Low 58. NEW YORK: Tuesday, Rain. High 60, Low 45. Wednesday, Rain. High 58, Low 43. Thursday, Rain. High 56, Low 41. Friday, Rain. High 54, Low 39. Saturday, Rain. High 52, Low 37. Sunday, Rain. High 50, Low 35.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Anti-Terrorism Coordination Still Minimal

By John Vinocur

International Efforts Viewed as Lacking Force

BONN (NYT)—Since the kidnapping of Aldo Moro, five West German police officers, whose tasks resemble those of airline reservation clerks more than the terrorist hunters in paperback books, go to work seven days a week at the Palazzo Viminale in Rome, headquarters of the Italian Interior Ministry.

By telephone, telex and computerized video terminals, they direct questions from the Italian security forces into the computer of West Germany's Federal Criminal Bureau in Wiesbaden, a remarkable repository of information on the reading habits, dental records and musical preferences of the world's

political bomb throwers and extortionists. So far, no one is willing to say if the answers have brought the Italian police any closer to finding Mr. Moro and his abductors. But the transfer of information illustrates what is at least an inclination toward more international cooperation in combating such groups as the Red Brigades of Italy, the Red Army Faction in West Germany, Japan's Red Army, the Netherlands' Red Moleculans and various Palestinian groups.

European politicians cite other cases to show that their endless meetings and white papers on anti-terrorism have been fruitless. The West German Interior Ministry said that its close relationship with the Dutch police brought about the arrest last year of two German terrorist suspects, Knut Folkerts and Christoph Wackernagel, and that the teamwork displayed by French and Swiss authorities led to the capture at a Swiss border post of Gabriele Krocher-Tiedemann, a West German who is accused of raiding an oil ministers' meeting in Vienna in 1975.

The British are proud that their special weapons and the assistance of two members of their army's Special Air Services squad helped the West Germans free 86 hostages from a hijacked Lufthansa jet in Somalia last fall. According to a U.S. source, a British anti-terrorist expert has also gone to Italy where he and a liaison man from a similar West German unit, are helping the Italians develop their own anti-terrorism teams.

Yet after a European Common Market agreement to exchange information on terrorism, regional meetings of law enforcement officials and five resolutions of the European Parliament calling for closer

'Son of Sam' Admits to Four Murders; Diary Detailing 2,000 Fires Disclosed

NEW YORK, May 8 (UPI)—David Berkowitz pleaded guilty today to using his .44-caliber Bulldog revolver to commit four of the six "Son of Sam" murders that terrorized New York and commanded the attention of the nation.

In a surprise disclosure, it also was revealed that Berkowitz kept diaries indicating that he had set 2,000 fires in the city between 1974 and his arrest last year.

The pleadings were held in New York State Supreme Court in the borough of Brooklyn in separate court sessions involving one murder in Brooklyn and three in the Bronx.

A third Supreme Court Justice was ready to accept pleas from the 24-year-old defendant to two murders in Queens.

Changes Plea
Berkowitz earlier had pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity. Bronx District Attorney Mario Merola told presiding Justice William Kapelmann that defense attorneys had informed him during the last two weeks that a Berkowitz diary had been found disclosing that the defendant had set about 2,000 fires in New York City from 1974 through 1977.

Mr. Merola said that the fires were of all kinds—in cars, vacant lots and buildings—and said that while his office had no way to verify the accuracy of the diary, a spot check had shown that the fires had taken place most of them in the Bronx.

He said that Berkowitz had used a pseudonym to refer to himself as the arsonist, and officials later disclosed that Berkowitz had in this case nicknamed himself "Phantom of the Bronx."

U.S., Russia Diverge On Radiological Ban

GENEVA, May 8 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union and the United States have ended 13 weeks of secret talks here on banning radiological weapons and other new arms of mass destruction, an announcement said today, indicating that divergences remain. They agreed to continue the negotiations later.

Radiological weapons are devices that could cause damage, death or injury through radiation from natural decay of radioactive substances, without a nuclear explosion.

Addressing Berkowitz, Justice Kapelmann said: "Do you realize I can sentence you to life imprisonment with a minimum of 25 years?" "Yes, sir," Berkowitz replied. Berkowitz earlier had pleaded guilty to the killing of Stacy Moskowitz, 20, in Brooklyn. In the second plea, he said that he had shot to death in the Bronx Donna Laura, 18—in the first of the series of killings on July 29, 1976—and later Valentina Suriani, 18, and Alexander Esau, 20.

'I Shot Them'
"I shot them," Berkowitz told Supreme Court Justice Joseph Corso during his first plea. "How many times?" Justice Corso asked. "Five times," Berkowitz said. "Who did you fire at first?" asked the judge, referring also to Robert Violante, who was in a car with Miss Moskowitz when she was killed. "Stacy Moskowitz," "Were you particularly after 'either one'?" "No." "When you aimed the gun at Stacy Moskowitz's head, did you intend to cause her death?" "Yes."



David Berkowitz

The defendant said that he knew he was firing a loaded revolver and was aware of the consequences at the time. "What did you expect?" the justice asked. "They would die," Berkowitz answered. Asked whether his conduct was right or wrong, Berkowitz replied firmly: "It was wrong." "Are you pleading guilty because you are really guilty?" "Yes."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

SWAPO Cancels Meeting With UN Group

UNITED NATIONS, May 8 (UPI)—The South-West Africa Peoples Organization today abruptly called off a meeting with Western members of the UN Security Council and ordered its delegation home in protest over South Africa's invasion of Angola.

The move was seen as a crippling blow to the hopes of the five—the

United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany—for a plan that would set up elections and establish under UN protection, an independent state of Namibia in South-West Africa.

SWAPO, a black guerrilla organization, is regarded by most UN members as the "legitimate representative" of the people of Namibia.

SWAPO said today that, because of the "grave situation" created by the air and ground invasion of Angola by the "fascist troops" of South Africa, its central committee has decided to urgently recall SWAPO's negotiating delegation.

Future Unknown
The delegation was to have opened new talks with the Western five today. There was no indication when, or if, the talks would be rescheduled.

South Africa said it launched its invasion Thursday to wipe out SWAPO bases along the South-West Africa frontier inside Angola. Its troops pushed 160 miles inside Angolan territory. The guerrillas said that the supposed key base, at Kassinga, actually was a refugee camp.

SWAPO said that "as a result of this invasion by several South African battalions, hundreds of Namibian men, women and children were killed and wounded and valuable property destroyed at our refugee camp at Kassinga in southern Angola."

At Angola's insistence, the Security Council called an urgent meeting Friday night and condemned, by a 15-0 vote, the South

African invasion. It also demanded Pretoria's "immediate and unconditional withdrawal" of its troops from Angola.

The Security Council said it would consider "more effective measures" against South Africa if that nation failed to obey. But it did not say what those measures might be.

The Western five have been negotiating with SWAPO and South Africa separately for the past year trying to reach a plan, acceptable to both sides, for a UN-sponsored vote and independence for South-West Africa.

Until the Angolan invasion, it had appeared the Western plan was gaining support from both sides. South Africa's mandate over

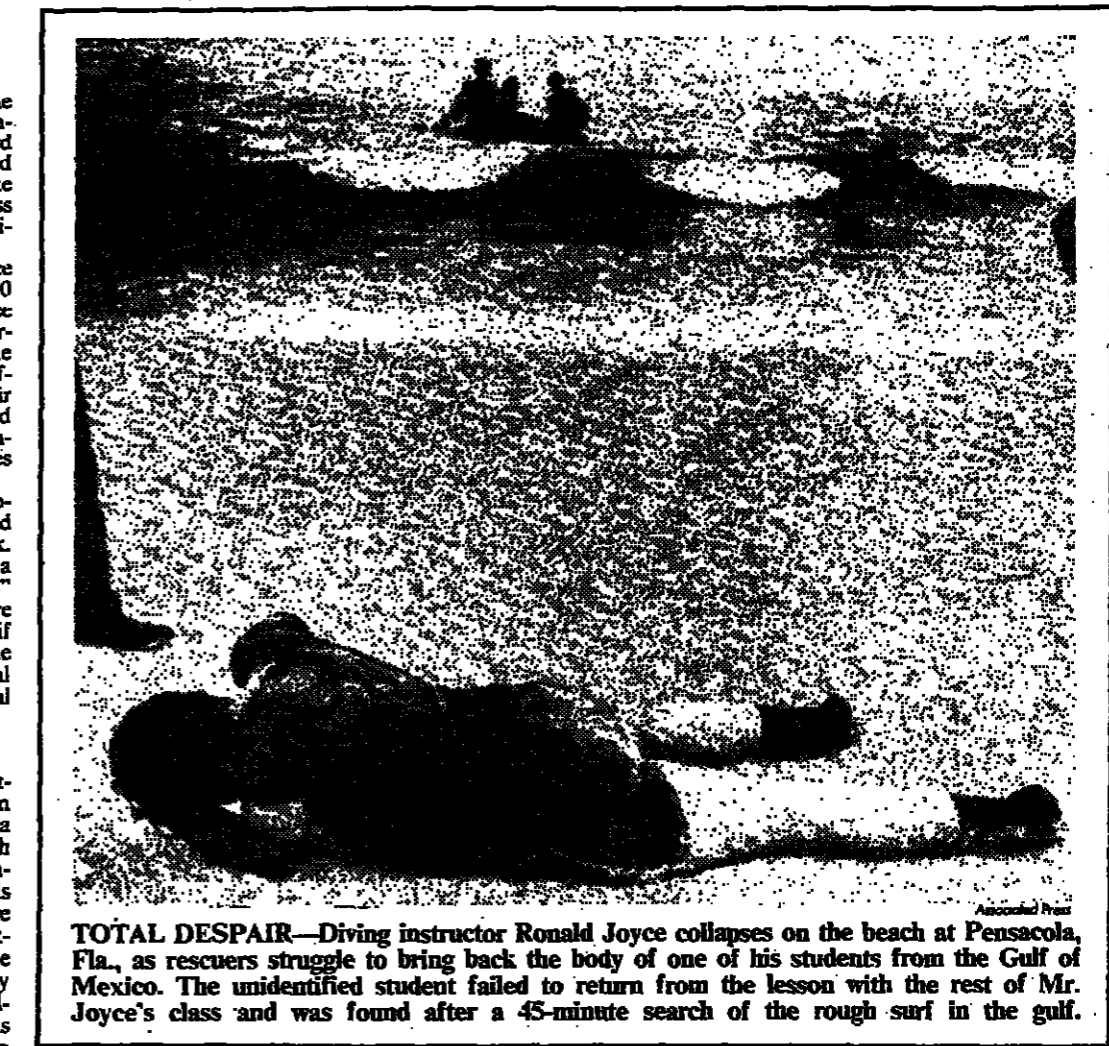
South-West Africa was withdrawn by the UN in 1966, but it has maintained its control over the region in the 12 years since.

U.S. Warns Pretoria
WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI)—The United States told South Africa its raid was unjustified and warned that the timing of the raid could affect the negotiations toward an independent Namibia, the State Department said today.

"I have to say we do not feel the raid was justified under the circumstances and we stated our particular concern about the timing," spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said.

In Mr. Herold's view, the best step would be the development of an international bank to facilitate contacts between police departments. Interpol, the Paris-based international message-switching center, is ineffective because its charter forbids it to provide information on political crimes.

Arab Hears
But there would still be the difficulty of pursuing suspected terrorists in certain Arab countries. After



TOTAL DESPAIR—Diving instructor Ronald Joyce collapses on the beach at Pensacola, Fla., as rescuers struggle to bring back the body of one of his students from the Gulf of Mexico. The unidentified student failed to return from the lesson with the rest of Mr. Joyce's class and was found after a 45-minute search of the rough surf in the gulf.

Despite New Arrests

Raids Yield No Clues On Moro

ROME, May 8 (AP)—Italian police launched new raids today in Rome and in Genoa, where they arrested three more suspected leftist extremists, but again failed to turn up any trace of former Premier Aldo Moro or his Red Brigades abductors.

In Milan, two gunmen shot and wounded Dr. Diego Fava, 52, who is employed by the government to check on workers calling in sick. An extreme leftist group calling itself "Armed Proletariat" for Communism" claimed responsibility for the shooting. It was the fourth time in five days that victims of terrorism had been wounded in

the legs. The Red Brigades took responsibility for the other attacks. The kidnappers of Mr. Moro, who has been premier five times, remained silent. Hopes that he was alive were mingled with fears his death would be announced at a symbolic moment such as Sunday's local elections in Italy.

Chief Architect
Symbolism appears important to the guerrilla, gang that seized Mr. Moro on the day that Parliament approved a deal giving Communist support to the Christian Democratic government for the first time in 31 years. Mr. Moro, the president

of the Christian Democratic party, was a chief architect of the agreement.

Police manned roadblocks and made house-to-house searches near the Vatican, at Rome's central train station and in streets of the capital's historic center.

In the northern port of Genoa, 500 officers joined the hunt that led to the arrest of three more leftists. That brought to 28 the number seized since a message attributed to the Red Brigades announced Friday that the terrorist gang was "carrying out" the death sentence imposed on Mr. Moro.

Brigade Flankers
The three were identified as a sociology graduate and two medical students.

Authorities have described the arrested persons as "flankers"—meaning supporters—of the Red Brigades. But police have not said whether any of those arrested have direct links with the gunmen who kidnapped Mr. Moro March 16 after killing his five bodyguards.

Since Mr. Moro's abduction, police have arrested at least 40 persons but only one is known to have been directly involved with the Red Brigades. He is Cristoforo Piancone, wounded in Turin after the murder of a prison guard. Police have issued warrants for nine persons named as Mr. Moro's suspected kidnappers, but all have so far escaped arrest.

Bonn Envoy, Briton Expelled by Ethiopia
LONDON, May 8 (Reuters)—A West German diplomat and a British agricultural expert were expelled from Ethiopia today after being caught trying to leave the country illegally and possessing unauthorized weapons. Addis Ababa radio reported.

The radio, monitored here, said tonight that the two men had been arrested April 25 at Asossa, in western Ethiopia near the Sudanese border, and brought back to Addis Ababa.

Growth in Tourism Expected

Hungary to Open Border To Austrians, End Visas

By Michael Dobbs
BELGRADE, May 8 (WP)—In a significant relaxation on travel restrictions by a Communist country, Hungary has agreed to abolish visas with neighboring Austria.

The agreement, which is to go into force in January, will complete the transformation of what was once one of Europe's most heavily guarded frontiers into the most open and relaxed of East-West crossing points. Austrians and Hungarians will be able to cross from one country to another merely by showing their passports, although most other nationals will still need visas.

Less than 20 years ago, the Hungarian side of the frontier was protected by barbed-wire fences, ploughed lanes and minefields. Border guards frequently shot people trying to flee illegally to the West via neutral Austria.

The abolition of visas is expected to encourage as many as 1.5 million Austrians to visit Hungary next year for day trips or weekend excursions. At present, visas can be obtained at the frontier, but the sometimes lengthy formalities deter many would-be tourists.

It could also severely test Hungary's already strained facilities for receiving tourists—one reason given by Hungarian officials

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Independent, Neutral Feelings Strong

Spanish Hesitant About Entry Into NATO

By James M. Markham
MADRID (NYT)—Spaniards are debating whether they should join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the outcome of their debate, which will be of considerable importance for both Spain and the Western alliance, is far from certain.

The discussion touches the elementary question of Spain's place in Europe—an issue that the last two centuries have left unresolved. Spain remained neutral in both world wars and today the feeling is

strong, particularly among the young, that the nation should chart an independent course.

"The Europeans and the Americans do not understand the reluctance of Spain to enter NATO because they think it is like any other European country," said Jose Ramon Lasuen, a member of parliament belonging to the governing Union of the Democratic Center and a foreign policy adviser to Premier Adolfo Suarez. "But it isn't. The dialogue is going to be difficult. There is a slight majority of Spanish opinion in favor of entry, but the willingness to enter is very low."

Both King Juan Carlos and Mr. Suarez favor joining NATO, but Mr. Suarez heads a minority government that is facing a grave economic crisis and, at the same time, is guiding a new constitution through parliament. The NATO question could well turn on the government's ability to retrieve a political momentum that many feel it does not now have.

The Socialist Workers party, the second largest group in parliament, and the Communists oppose joining the alliance, asserting that Spain should adopt a neutral policy and avoid entanglements in big-power rivalries. "The experience that we have witnessed in the last 30 years is that countries that have the least connections to blocs have the greatest margin of maneuver," said Luis Yanez, the Socialist's foreign affairs expert. "But this doesn't mean that we are anti-Atlanticist."

Curiously, the leftists who oppose membership in NATO have cost less than armed neutrality, but Mr. Yanez, one of three Socialists who attended the discussions, said that he was not convinced about this. The Socialists also found it of-

crease its quality and mobility if Spain joined. Younger officers tend to favor participation in NATO.

The Franco regime maintained the army as an oversized, badly equipped internal police force and only one parachute brigade is thought to be of NATO caliber. By contrast, the 48,000-man navy, considered a NATO planner's model, has for years been conducting maneuvers with the U.S. Sixth Fleet, as well as with French, Italian and Belgian naval forces. The navy is confident of its abilities and knows it stands to grow in a NATO role of patrolling north-south sea lanes in the Atlantic, the Strait of Gibraltar and the western Mediterranean.

The 41,000-man air force, with 157 combat aircraft, has held joint exercises with the U.S. 16th Air Force, which has the use of four bases in Spain under an agreement that expires in 1981. A political insider said that the navy was "150 per cent in favor of NATO," the air force 110 per cent in favor and the army 60 to 70 per cent in favor.

The arguments for Spain's entry, which were made to a group of Spanish legislators at a NATO-approved seminar in Britain last month, are that it will prompt the modernization of the armed forces, divert officers from political dabbling to purely military questions, give Madrid an important say in the councils of Europe, strengthen the defense of the Canary Islands and make it easier for Britain to hand over Gibraltar, which could become a NATO base under a formula that restores Spanish sovereignty there.

The Spaniards were also told that membership in NATO would cost less than armed neutrality, but Mr. Yanez, one of three Socialists who attended the discussions, said that he was not convinced about this. The Socialists also found it of-

fensive that the Communists were excluded from the meeting, which was addressed by Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the NATO commander.

The Soviet Union has been conducting an energetic campaign to dissuade Spaniards from entering NATO. "We do not want Spain to enter NATO," said Viktor Afanasyev, editor of Pravda, on a recent visit to Madrid. "Spain's joining NATO could prevent the development of Spanish-Soviet relations."

Education Seen as Factor
The average salaries of black men, however, are still three-fourths those of white men. And even if the black men continued to gain on whites at the rate of improvement, the study said, it would be 30 to 40 years before the earnings of black men now entering the labor market catch up to those of white men.

The study, released yesterday, said increased and improved education has made blacks more competitive in the job market and is the principal reason for their improving average income.

Another major reason, it said, is that wage rates in the South that have increased in recent years at a faster pace than the national average as the South has become more industrialized.

Overall, the study said, government-mandated minority hiring programs, so-called affirmative action programs, have been "a relatively minor contributor to rising relative wages of blacks."

Aid to Women
However, it said that there were indications that such programs have contributed somewhat to the increasing wage equality of black women workers.

The study, commissioned by the National Science Foundation, reported that in 1955 black women who worked full time earned only 57 per cent as much as white women who worked full time.

By 1975, it said, the average wages of black women who worked full time was 98.6 per cent that of white women. Preliminary data for 1976 indicate that the trend continued in that year, according to James Smith, who conducted the study with Finis Welch.

The gap between white and black male workers has not narrowed nearly as much. In 1955, black men who worked full time earned 63 per cent as much as white men who worked full time. By 1975, their pay averaged 77 per cent of the pay of whites, the researchers said.

Mr. Smith said that the study was based on census data and on other information collected by the researchers. Conclusions were reached by correlating education, experience, age, direct or indirect government employment and other variables with wages.

Referring to the recent strong gains of black women, Mr. Smith said in an interview, "I have been involved in research in this field for a long time, and it's the most significant wage change I've seen in my life."

The fundamental reason given for the gains of both black men and women is that recently born groups "of blacks and whites are simply becoming more alike in those attributes producing higher wages."

100 Are Injured By Collision in Madrid Subway

MADRID, May 8 (Reuters)—At least 100 persons were injured today when two subway trains collided during the evening rush hour, the police said. Two of the injured were reported to be in serious condition.

Rescue workers used blowtorches to try to reach passengers imprisoned in the mass of twisted metal in a tunnel in the center of Madrid.

A police doctor on the scene in the Puerto del Sol square area said that one train had stopped in the tunnel and the other ran into its rear end. It was not known why the first train had stopped.

It was the second crash in the Madrid subway in four days. More than 100 persons were injured Friday when a train overshot a station and crashed into the buffers at the end of the line.

Book Says Agency Defied, Misled Congress

Ex-Agent Accuses CIA on Angola Role

By Seymour M. Hersh
NEW YORK, May 8 (NYT)—A former intelligence agent, in a secretly published book, has accused high-level officials of the Central Intelligence Agency of misleading Congress and the public about the scope of U.S. involvement in the 1975 Angolan civil war.

John Stockwell, former chief of the CIA's Angolan task force, writes in his book, "In Search of Enemies," that the agency, initially without the knowledge of the White House, Congress or the State Department, used Americans as military advisers in Angola.

Mr. Stockwell, who resigned in disillusionment from the CIA in 1977 after 12 years as a clandestine operative in Africa and Vietnam, also says in the book that the CIA was secretly underwriting various efforts around the world to recruit mercenaries to fight on behalf of two U.S.-supported factions in Angola—a charge that the CIA had previously denied.

More than \$30 million was authorized by President Gerald Ford in 1975 and early 1976 in covert support of the two groups, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, headed by Holden Roberto, and the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola, led by Jonas Savimbi.

'False Information'
A third factor, which eventually gained control over most of Angola after independence from Portugal was declared in November, 1975, was the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, headed by Agostinho Neto, a Marxist intellectual who is now President.

The CIA's secret operations inside Angola came at a time when the agency was undergoing intense public and congressional scrutiny for its illegal domestic spying activities and its assassination attempts against foreign leaders.

Because of those inquiries, it was all the more disillusioning, Mr. Stockwell writes, that William Colby, then the director of central intelligence, repeatedly "misled

Congressmen about what we were doing in Angola."

"He was feeding them patently false information about the ongoing Angolan operation," Mr. Stockwell adds of Mr. Colby, "depriving them of the full information which they needed to perform their constitutional role."

Colby Response
There was no immediate response from the agency.

(Mr. Colby, in an interview on the CBS television program "60 Minutes," said yesterday that Mr. Stockwell's allegations "are not true." "We did our training, we did our advising from neighboring countries, not from Angola."

There were some people that went in to see what was happening for intelligence collection," Mr. Colby said. "But they just went in and came out, they weren't on the ground, they didn't stay there."

Mr. Stockwell writes that the CIA's decision to begin using U.S. advisers on the ground was in defiance of the agency's policy.

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Congressman Crimps Thumbscrew Export

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI)—Thumbscrews are ancient finger-flattening torture instruments usually associated with Chinese dowagers who favored attaching them to errant servants.

So it was with considerable surprise that Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., discovered thumbscrews on an list of non-military crime-control equipment exports published by the Commerce Department.

Other items on the list included leg irons, shackles, electric shock batons, dart guns and psychological stress analysis instruments.

"I find it incredible that these torture instruments from the Dark Ages are still being manufactured—let alone exported abroad," Rep. Fraser said. Last week the House International Relations Committee adopted his amendment to prohibit the sale of so-called "crime-

control equipment" to "the police, domestic intelligence and other law enforcement forces of governments engaged in gross violations of human rights."

"The regulations now governing the export of these police devices are exceedingly lax," Rep. Fraser said in a statement. "Exporters need only a general commercial license from the U.S. Commerce Department."

The amendment, attached to the 1978 foreign assistance bill, would permit such sales only if the President certified in writing that extraordinary circumstances were involved.

Special Request Needed

It also would require quarterly reports to the Congress on such sales valued at more than \$100,000 and place crime-control equipment under the State Department's Office of Munitions Control.

Rauer Meyer of the Bureau of

Export Control in the Commerce Department confirmed that the bureau had "validated license control" for crime-control equipment to Communist countries and to South Africa and South-West Africa (Namibia). That means, he said, that special application for the exports would have to be made and the application could be rejected.

But, Mr. Meyer said, such items as thumbscrews and leg irons can be exported under a routine general license to other countries.

He said he did not know of any thumbscrew exports. There are no figures to suggest that there is a demand for thumbscrew exports. But even if there were a big foreign market for leg irons, shackles, and the like, it would be impossible to tell under the present system, U.S. officials said.

For example, the Census Bureau's trade statistics from



Rep. Donald Fraser

shippers' export declarations lump together such widely diverse items as handcuffs and meat hooks under the heading of "articles, not elsewhere classified, of iron or steel."

'Son of Sam' Admits Four Murders

(Continued from Page 1)

Violante was wounded in the shooting, losing an eye.

During the questioning, the dead woman's sister, Ricki, 16, pressed a yellow handkerchief to her eyes. Her father, Jerry, chewed on his finger, and her mother, Neysa, sat expressionless.

Berkowitz' attorneys told the judge that they had advised their client to plead not guilty by reason of insanity, that he had a meritorious case with that plea.

His lawyers said they have been unable to dissuade him, but the chance remained of a last-minute change of mind by the man who has told psychiatrists that howling demons who "wanted young blood" spoke to him through a dog named Harvey, ordering death to "neat, clean and well-groomed" young people.

Berkowitz faces a possible maximum sentence of 25 years to life imprisonment.

He was arrested Aug. 10 and he

later told court-appointed psychiatrists "I am a dog" and that he had committed all the crimes charged. At age 24, he was only slightly older than all but one of the victims. Of the 13 people shot, one was 26 and the others ranged from 17 to 20.

Gay Rights Vote Divides Clergy

WICHITA, Kan., May 8 (AP)—Groups of Roman Catholic priests, nuns and laymen stood outside Catholic churches distributing information supporting gay rights while priests inside were reading a pastoral letter urging parishioners to vote tomorrow to repeal the city's gay-rights ordinance.

Mary Harren, of the Wichita Catholic Workers chapter, said yesterday that about 40 of the gay-rights advocates had come to Wichita from other cities to "let Catholics know that Bishop [David] Maloney's stand is not consistent with bishops and other Catholics throughout the country and that they can be good Catholics and still support the gay-rights ordinance."

Bishop Maloney's letter said the ordinance is inconsistent with Catholic teachings and a danger to Catholic schools.

The ordinance prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual and affectional preference in housing, employment and public accommodation.

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Mary Harren, of the Wichita Catholic Workers chapter, said yesterday that about 40 of the gay-rights advocates had come to Wichita from other cities to "let Catholics know that Bishop [David] Maloney's stand is not consistent with bishops and other Catholics throughout the country and that they can be good Catholics and still support the gay-rights ordinance."

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Recipe a Blast — Cookbook Is Recalled

NEW YORK, May 8 (Reuters)—RCA Corporation's Random House subsidiary said it has recalled all copies of its "Woman's Day Crocker Cuisine" because the preparation of one of the recipes could cause an explosion in the crockery cooking unit.

The publishing company said that all copies in the possession of wholesalers and retailers will be recalled. About 10,000 copies have been purchased, it noted, and book clubs have shipped copies to their members.

Preparation of recipes for caramel slices could result in an explosion of the can of condensed milk, shattering the lid and liner of the crockery cooker.

Random House said.

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"It's a major minor rather than a minor major," said a diplomat in Oslo last week. "It's not another Ekofisk [which yields both gas and oil] but it's an important find with significant revenues for Norway."

The field is divided into British and Norwegian zones, each with a drilling and production facility and a gas-treatment platform. Two pipelines, one Norwegian and one British, run from Frigg to St.

Frigg field, the French say the pipelines are the world's longest offshore lines and, sunk in waters 300 feet deep, also the deepest.

The British wells on Frigg began commercial production in September, 1977. The Norwegian wells are due to start this summer. Next year, Frigg will produce 45 million cubic meters of natural gas a day.

The Frigg complex is a source of pride for the French. It represents their first major find in the North Sea and their largest continuing project.

In 1969, when Elf Aquitaine bid for the Frigg area, "we thought we'd find oil there," said Francois Souris, a spokesman for Elf. The first search, however, showed that there was gas and virtually no oil. Development began in 1973. Pipelines were finally positioned in 1976.

Elf Aquitaine Norge, the Norwegian subsidiary of the

French company, is handling production at the Frigg complex on both the Norwegian and British sides. The Compagnie Nationale des Petroles, through Total Oil Marine, is handling the pumping to St. Fergus. The installations cost the two companies about \$4 billion.

The position of Frigg, on the offshore border between Norway and Great Britain, posed some unusual problems for both nations and companies.

"Both governments brought in experts and each side claimed 60 per cent of the gas. That doesn't add up to 100 per cent," said a representative of Elf last week. The wrangling continued for four years until a U.S. consultant determined that Norway was entitled to 60 per cent and Britain 40. Both nations accepted the split in a treaty signed in 1977.

The British Gas Corp. will buy 60 per cent of the gas at the Norwegian price, which is higher than the British price, and 40 per cent at the lower British price.

Conflicting Regulations

Safety regulations are more stringent in Norway than in Britain. In Norway, test drilling and production operations on the same platform are forbidden. This accounts for the delay in production on the Norwegian platform. In Britain, test drilling and production are permitted together. Officials hope the discrepancies will be resolved soon.

Frigg's existence as a multinational gas city has made it a nightmare for some. Complications exist even down to the number of duty-free packs of cigarettes workers may bring back and forth from Britain and Norway. "We hope to establish some kind of extrajurisdiction," Mr. Souris said.

There is a complex salary system for workers, who are mostly French, British and Norwegian, with Norwegians on a higher scale because of the higher cost of living and tax structure in Norway. French workers who live in Norway have a different arrangement than French workers whose permanent homes are in France.

Healthy Spirit

On the rigs, there is a healthy spirit of internationalism. English is the common language. However, signs on board the four-level control and living platform, which looms as high as the Eiffel Tower and where about 260 workers sleep, are in English and Norwegian. Language has apparently been a problem only for the French workers. "They're not gifted in this area," laughed the administrative supervisor, Armand Tjogan.

If demands are made on the French in certain areas, concessions are made, too. Two French chefs are on the cooking staff of Frigg. At each meal, there is a choice between French and Norwegian cuisine.

An onboard library of several hundred books contains works in Norwegian, English and French.

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"Our income from Frigg," said a representative of Elf, "will equal what we get from our 8-per-cent participation in Ekofisk."

The French are still searching for oil near Frigg. Four tests have produced nothing significant.

Smokers Seen Deceived by Milder Draw

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Dr. Aime Rubin, one of the researchers, said regular pack-a-day smokers consistently altered their inhalation patterns when given low-tar cigarettes. He said: "We feel these findings support the hypothesis that nicotine content of the tobacco may modify smoking behavior, and that in our limited study the smokers may titrate [adjust] their nicotine requirement while smoking low-nicotine cigarettes by keeping the smoke in their lungs for a longer period of time."

Biggest Natural Gas Field in North Sea Inaugurated

By Jane Friedman

FRIGG FIELD, In the North Sea, May 8 (HT)—King Olav V of Norway today inaugurated new facilities to exploit an offshore gas discovery in the North Sea. Tomorrow, Queen Elizabeth II will inaugurate a terminal at the British end.

In a lounge on the living-quarters platform, King Olav — wearing a red survival suit for his flight to the platform — unveiled a sculpture of the Nordic fertility goddess Frigg. The gas field, called Frigg, is the largest offshore gas discovery yet in the North Sea and perhaps the world. Straddling the dividing line between British and Norwegian waters, it is also the first internationally shared field in the North Sea. Revenues from it are expected to save Britain \$400 million a year by reducing energy expenditures and bringing in tax revenue, and to bring Norway perhaps even more.

Operated by the French companies Elf Aquitaine and Total Oil Marine Ltd., a subsidiary of the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, the field contains 200 billion cubic meters of gas and is expected to provide Great Britain with 30 per cent of its natural gas needs and up to 10 per cent of its total energy.

Because of the problems posed by a deep trench between the field and the Norwegian coast, all of the gas will be piped to Britain.

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om Eisenhower, Kennedy

Ellsberg Says Pentagon concealed A-War Plans

OLDEN, Colo., May 8 (UPI)—Daniel Ellsberg, the man who read the Pentagon Papers, said today that the Defense Department's top brass concealed nuclear plans from Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy.

Ellsberg, interviewed at a construction site in the Rocky Mountains, said the Strategic Integrated Operational Plan, or SIOP, called for dropping hydrogen bombs on every city and military installation in the Soviet Union, China and Communist nations.

Ellsberg revealed the information as part of his campaign, "I in the reality that every president has considered using nuclear weapons," he said. "I was in a unique position with unique information and I decided to tell the world that humans are to be trusted with nuclear weapons."

SIOP was drawn up by the Chiefs of Staff in the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations.

Exco to Allow Communists Run in 1979

NEW YORK CITY, May 8 (NYT)—The city has legalized the Communist Party for the first time in 40 years, enabling it to compete for official seats in the July elections.

The government has also legalized other small parties — the Socialist Workers party and the Conservative Party — and the Democratic Party. Each newly registered party must win at least 1.5 percent of the popular vote to achieve permanent registration.

The decision to legalize the three parties is intended to institutionalize opposition and to rejuvenate the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has ruled without opposition since 1929.

Through three opposition parties already exist, officials believe the lack of serious challenge made the ruling party unresponsive to popular needs. In the elections, Jose Lopez Portillo, party's candidate and now President, was unopposed, and millions abstained from voting.

Challenge Based on FBI Memo

Chicago 7 Plan to Reopen Their Case

By John Kifner

NEW YORK, May 8 (NYT)—The Chicago Seven conspiracy defendants plan to reopen their case, which grew out of anti-war demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

They will attempt to prove that the case was "a conspiracy" on the part of the judge and the prosecution to provoke incidents and to find them in contempt, according to a lawyer for the appeal, Morton S. Rabin.

The plans for the appeal emerged from the discovery of a few days after the trial, in which the U.S. District Judge Julius Hoffman had "indicated in strictest confidence" that he planned to consider issuing contempt citations at the end of the trial.

The memorandum, which was a file obtained under the Freedom of Information Act by Rabin, one of the defendants, cited FBI agents to record speeches by the defendants and supporters for use in possible contempt proceedings or in case the defendants contended on appeal that they had not received a fair trial because of publicity.

Mr. Rabin said that he would argue that such dealings between the judge and the prosecution were improper. He said that he would file a motion to reopen the contempt-of-court convictions in the trial of the defendants and their original lawyer, William Kunstler.

The trial of Mr. Rabin and six other defendants on charges that they crossed lines to incite violence at the convention lasted more than 10 months, ending in February, 1970, and produced some bizarre scenes. The defendants at first ate jelly beans and later directed insults at the judge and at the prosecution. A defendant was bound and gagged. Spectators who raised

clenched fists were ejected by marshals.

Five of the defendants — Rabin, David Dellinger, Thomas Hayden, Abbie Hoffman and Mr. Rabin — were convicted. Two others, John Froines and Lee Weiner, were acquitted.

Sentences Imposed

In addition, as the jury went out to consider its verdict, Judge Hoffman meted out contempt sentences, ranging from two months and 18 days to four years and 13 days, to all of the defendants and their lawyers, Mr. Kunstler and Leonard Weinglass.

The convictions were reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit on Nov. 21, 1972, in a ruling holding that "the demeanor of the judge and the prosecutors would require reversal, if other errors did not."

After a new trial on the contempt charges that was ordered by the

Water Skier in U.S. Killed by Motorboat

ST. PETERSBURG BEACH, Fla., May 8 (UPI)—A 26-year-old Clearwater woman was killed yesterday when a 28-foot boat hit her as her husband and two children looked on.

The police said Pamela Jane Roper was in the water preparing to be pulled up on water skis when a motorboat struck her in the middle of a channel off Boca Ciega Bay.



PACIFICATION—Police in riot gear take away a demonstrator after violence broke out at a Houston park during a protest against the death of a Mexican-American who drowned while in police custody last year. Two television newsmen were stabbed and four policemen injured.

Organization at a Crossroads

NAACP Sets Goal of Jobs for Blacks

By Harold J. Logan

CHICAGO, May 8 (WP)—With its past accomplishments under attack and its course of action uncertain, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gathered during the weekend to re-examine its role in an age of economic desperation for many blacks.

At 69, the NAACP is the oldest civil rights organization in this country. During the last quarter-century, it has scored dramatic victories over the legal barriers that once were the principal impediment to full black participation in American life.

The largest question before the NAACP summit conference was not civil rights, but jobs.

From NAACP executive director Benjamin Hooks to Illinois Gov. James Thompson, a potential Republican candidate for national office in 1980, those who addressed

the group talked most about economic development and jobs for a generation of blacks growing up unable to find work.

"The victories of the sixties, the legal pronouncements and precedents have not realized equal opportunity for the masses of our people," Mr. Hooks said in his opening address. "We have been chronically, perpetually out of work, and out of luck when jobs were available."

Milestones Threatened

Even when the talk turned to civil rights, it was talk of a rear guard action more than of breaking new ground. For NAACP leaders see many of the group's most significant milestones threatened by erosion.

The case of medical school applicant Allen Bakke, pending before the U.S. Supreme Court, and other "reverse discrimination" employment cases wending their way through the courts, threaten affirmative action, association officials said.

They also cited a judge in Los Angeles who has ruled unconstitutional a law setting aside for minorities 10 percent of funds spent in a public works program. Other recent court decisions, NAACP officials said, have tended to undermine the principle that policies can be judged by their effects on blacks rather than by the intentions of those who formulate them.

The shape of the civil rights dilemma was highlighted by the appearance here of Eleanor Holmes Norton, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In a speech Friday, Mrs. Norton said that although the Bakke case is important, "neither the set-aside places of the Bakke case nor the occasional quotas courts order are central to affirmative action."

NAACP officials disagreed vehemently, and several hours later issued a statement arguing that with the Bakke case, "a major public policy issue involving the principle of affirmative action is at stake."

The meeting, which one official called the NAACP's first "think tank," was an effort to develop new positions.

First Efforts Difficult

Top NAACP officials said they see the organization at a point where it must find ways to help solve the economic as well as the legal problems that face blacks. But the NAACP's efforts to include the economy have been difficult.

In January, the association announced an energy position that seemed to call for deregulation of oil and natural gas prices to stimulate the economy to produce jobs. The announcement was criticized

By Christopher Dickey

WASHINGTON (WP)—The virtually unprecedented release of Ronald Humphrey's family from Ho Chi Minh City once offered hope to hundreds of U.S. citizens who still have close relatives trapped in Vietnam.

Last year State Department officials would tell grieving families that although the department had not secured the release of their stranded relatives, Mr. Humphrey — virtually alone among Americans — had been able to get his common-law wife and her four children out of Vietnam.

On Jan. 31, however, Mr. Humphrey and Vietnamese expatriate David Truong were arrested on charges of spying for Hanoi. Diplomatic relations, which were never good between the United States and Vietnam, have grown worse because of the case, U.S. officials say.

For at least 240 U.S. families, the State Department now has little hope to offer, and after three years of fruitless struggling to be reunited with the people they love, many of the U.S. relatives have feelings of determination and despair.

After Three-Year Struggle

Hopes for Releasing Kin in Vietnam Fade in U.S.

Most are like David Gerzyske of Oak Park, Ill., who lives alone in a sparsely furnished apartment while his wife, his 3-year-old son and three stepchildren live in Vietnam. Mr. Gerzyske has never seen his son.

Mr. Gerzyske said his family — like many others, including Mr. Humphrey's — was not able to get out of Vietnam initially because of the maze of bureaucratic regulations and corruption they encountered under the Thieu regime.

Mr. Gerzyske met his wife, Tu, when he was a U.S. soldier in Vietnam during 1971. In June, 1974, she was allowed to go to the United States to marry him.

A few months later, pregnant with Mr. Gerzyske's child, she returned to Saigon to bring out her three children by a previous marriage. She was aboard an airplane crossing the Pacific when the final Communist offensive and the disintegration of the Thieu regime began.

Mr. Gerzyske tried frantically to reach her through the U.S. Embassy, but the situation there was deteriorating rapidly as well.

His family never made the flight out, and it was not until months later that Mr. Gerzyske had word from them. It was then he learned that, during November, 1975, his son, Jimmy, was born in Ho Chi Minh City.

When another father, Dan McArthur of Redwood City, Calif., heard that the Saigon regime was crumbling in April, 1975, he panicked, he said. His Vietnamese wife and adopted daughter were able to go to the United States, but his 3-year-old son, Tuan, was left behind with an aunt.

Mr. McArthur's wife had thought that his child — with a U.S. passport — was too young to make the arduous trip and could be brought to the United States with ease later on.

Many Feel Guilty

The assumption was wrong, but it is similar to the thinking of many families now in the McCutchan situation. Besides the emotional burdens of separation, some are plagued with guilt.

Mr. McCutchan's voice quavered over the telephone as he recalled the last days of Saigon. "I tried to get back, but it was like fighting the tide. I got to Hong Kong and that was as far as I could get. It just fell so damn fast."

"I have to say that it's my own fault that I didn't see what was going to happen. I have to put it out of my mind that I've lost him — and I hope I haven't lost him forever."

State Department spokesmen

Johnnie Walker



TWA to the USA from Paris.

DEPARTS	DESTINATION	ARRIVES
12.00	NEW YORK	13.45
15.00	NEW YORK	17.10
13.45	BOSTON	15.25
13.45	CHICAGO	19.03
12.45	WASHINGTON	15.30
11.40	LOS ANGELES	16.10
12.00	SAN FRANCISCO	17.50

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Maneuvers in Indian Ocean

U.S., Australia Set War Games

CANBERRA, May 8 (AP)—U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale announced today that a joint U.S.-Australian naval exercise would be held in the Indian Ocean, surprising the Australian government, which frequently has criticized the Soviet naval buildup there.

Mr. Mondale made the announcement after meeting with

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and his Cabinet.

Australian officials welcomed the move, but U.S. officials cautioned that the exercises were not a direct signal to the Soviet Union about its activities in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Mondale, who arrived Sunday after visits to Indonesia, Thai-

land and the Philippines, did not spell out the level of the planned maneuvers.

He said that they were a reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to the region's security.

Australian officials interpreted them as a gesture to Mr. Fraser, who has criticized the Soviet Union for its naval activities in the Indian Ocean.

U.S. officials said that the idea of the maneuvers, the first major exercise in the Indian Ocean in 10 years, had been discussed between the defense departments of both countries. They probably would involve four or five U.S. ships and land-based aircraft.

A U.S. official described it as a "moderate scale" exercise.

Most of Mr. Mondale's discussions on world trade, strategic issues and the question of Vietnamese refugees fleeing to Southeast Asia and Australia.

The Australians have been concerned about the continuing arrival of Vietnamese aboard fishing boats in isolated stretches of the north-west Australian coast.

Forty-one ships and more than 1,200 Vietnamese have arrived in Darwin in three years.

U.S. officials said that the United States would speed the processing of Vietnamese in Thai camps in an attempt to dissuade them from sailing on to Malaysia and Australia.

Official Australian sources said that the main purpose of Mr. Mondale's visit was to reaffirm traditional U.S. ties with Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Mondale leaves tomorrow for New Zealand.

Uganda Reports Several Arrests In Amin Purge

NAIROBI, May 8 (UPI)—The Uganda radio today announced the arrests of several high-ranking officers in a continuing purge by President Idi Amin of the highest echelons of his military regime.

The radio said that among those detained was Ali Toweli, a former close associate of Marshal Amin, who earlier had been dismissed as director of training and operations in the police.

The radio, which first broadcast word of the arrests yesterday, also named Col. Khamis Tafi and Lt. Col. Dalaw as among those arrested, but gave no further details of their positions or branches of the armed services.

Marshal Amin said that all those rounded up would be detained until investigations into their activities had been completed. According to the radio, monitored in Nairobi, Marshal Amin stressed that "no one is above the law" and if anyone—even a minister—broke the law, he would be dealt with accordingly.

Vietnam Cadres Are Reported to Seize Property

BANGKOK, May 8 (UPI)—Vietnamese authorities have seized large quantities of private property and cash in a campaign to take full control of the nation's economy, recent travelers from Vietnam have reported.

The sources said Communist cadres throughout Vietnam had authority to seize unauthorized private property plus goods they felt might be headed for the Vietnam's black market.

A government regulation last week restricted cash and bank accounts by Vietnamese city dwellers to a maximum of about \$200, while those in rural areas were allowed just over half that amount.

The travelers, who asked not to be identified, said commerce came to a virtual halt throughout the country last week when the government changed the currency for all Vietnamese citizens and foreign residents.

Special Probe Urged For Missing Cypriots

NICOSIA, May 8 (UPI)—Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou today called for the formation of an independent commission to investigate the fate of about 2,000 Greek Cypriots missing since the invasion of the island by Turkish troops in 1974.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of a Commonwealth symposium on communications, Mr. Kyprianou said: "We are anxious to know if these people still live and if so where they are being kept. If, on the other hand, they are dead we are just as anxious to know how they died and where they are buried."

28. You used to call home every Sunday.
(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.



TIME MARCHES ON—Clockmakers from the Black Forest set off from Triberg, West Germany, on 200-mile hike to Wiesbaden. They hope to get there by May 20 to sell their timepieces at the International Watch Fair.

In Bid to Improve Image, Product

CIA Sharing Some Secrets With Public

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI)—In various ways the Central Intelligence Agency is going public, partly to improve its image in the United States and partly to improve its product, high-ranking agency officials said last week.

Agency analysts are increasingly taking part in scholarly forums, openly identifying themselves as CIA representatives and sometimes presenting their own papers.

About 300 analysts attended academic conferences last year and more are expected to do so this

year. At least 30 CIA analysts delivered papers in 12 disciplines at these meetings last year, according to Brian Latell, who is associate coordinator for academic relations and external analytical support at the agency's headquarters in McLean, Va.

Mr. Latell noted in a paper that he presented two months ago at the International Studies Association Convention in Washington that his agency had also released more "intelligence products" in the last six years.

In the Document Expediting

Anti-Amin Plotter Fled Prison, Is Now in Israel, Paper Reports

TEL AVIV, May 8 (UPI)—A Ugandan fighter pilot who led an abortive coup against President Idi Amin nearly a year ago arrived in Israel last week after fleeing from jail in Kampala, a newspaper report said today.

The newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth said that Nikodemus Kasuya, 27, came to Israel Thursday and was living secretly with an Orthodox Jewish family at a settlement in the center of the country.

He and six companions who allegedly were part of the plot against Marshal Amin escaped from a Kampala jail in September and made their way to a neighboring country, possibly Kenya, where they were given political asylum, the newspaper said.

Mr. Kasuya, a second lieutenant, was treated by Marshal Amin as one of his top officers, and was chosen commander of the guard at Entebbe Airport after his predecessor was ousted after the July 1976 Israeli raid at the installation.

It was in this position that he began plotting to overthrow Marshal Amin on June 18, 1977, the newspaper said. But details of the plot were leaked, the rebellion failed and Mr. Kasuya was wounded in his right leg in a battle with government soldiers, it added.

His right leg was amputated below the knee after he and his six companions were taken prisoner. They were in jail awaiting trial when they escaped.

The newspaper said Mr. Kasuya wears a skullcap in deference to the Orthodox family with which he is living, even though he is a member of the Anglican Church. His wife and twin sons live in Kenya.

Mr. Kasuya is planning to undergo medical treatment in Israel. He is living on \$40 a month which he receives from a UN refugee fund.

U.S. Finds Fuel Hazards In Ford, Mercury Autos

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI)—The Transportation Department issued today a preliminary finding that 1.9 million Ford Pintos and 30,000 Mercury Bobcats, built during the 1971-1976 model years, have potentially deadly fuel system flaws.

The department's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said that tests of the Pinto showed that a rear-end crash at low or moderate speeds could puncture or tear the fuel tank or separate the filler pipe from the tank, causing "massive fuel leaks" and fires.

According to the safety administration, information from Ford said that Mercury Bobcats "utilize essentially the same structures as Pintos of contemporary manufacture and their fuel systems and related components are identical to those employed in such Pintos."

Based on that information, the safety administration conceded that "the crash performance of Bobcat fuel tanks and filler pipes would be comparable to that of the Pinto."

Government Tests Backed

Two of 12 Pinto crash tests produced fires, the agency said. It said that lawsuits against Ford Motor Co. back government test results by showing that wrecks involving Pintos struck from the rear have resulted in burn injuries, some of them fatal.

The safety administration's notice of initial determination of a safety defect is one of the last steps before a mandatory recall, a safety administration spokesman said.

A public hearing was scheduled for June 14 to allow Ford to present its views.

The agency said that its findings apply to 1.9 million Pinto and 30,000 Bobcat passenger cars built in the 1971-1976 model years. Station wagons are not included, it said.

Fuel systems on Pintos and Bobcats built during or since the 1977 model year use a different design and meet federal safety standards adopted in 1976, the spokesman said.

President Promises

Bangladesh Reforms

DACCA, Bangladesh, May 8 (AP)—President Ziaur Rahman launched his campaign for the June 3 presidential election yesterday with a pledge to establish a sovereign parliament that would have power to legislate and to impeach a president.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Rahman brushed aside a seven-point list of demands by his main challenger, retired Gen. Mohammed Oulou Gani Osman. The demands include Mr. Rahman's resignation and an end to martial law. Mr. Rahman said that lifting martial law before the election would create a serious constitutional vacuum, but that martial law would end once a civilian government assumes power.

Ethiopia Presses Attack

Air War in Eritrea Is Relentless

The writer of this dispatch and AP photographer Claudio Luffski returned recently to rebel-held parts of Ethiopia's Eritrea province which they visited a year ago. Here is a report on what they saw on a two-week tour with the secessionist guerrillas.

By Michael J. Duffy

MANDEFERA, Eritrea, May 8 (AP)—The Ethiopian government is carrying out a relentless daytime air war against secessionist guerrillas in Eritrea, forcing many civilians to go about their tasks in the darkness. Clashes for schoolchildren begin at dusk.

Leaders of the Eritrean Liberation Front claim the aircraft — U.S. F-5 fighters and Soviet MiG-21s — are flown by pilots from Cuba and Yemen.

From a military point of view, the planes allow the Ethiopians to soften guerrilla positions in areas of intense fighting, to maintain a military presence in distant areas controlled by the rebels and to prevent movement of troops and material during the day when every truck on the road is a target.

For civilians, the planes are a source of death and terror that

keep life in the cities and villages from returning to normal.

Eritrean rebels have been fighting for independence since Ethiopia annexed their homeland in 1962.

Eritrea, "a 45,000-square-mile area with a population of 3 million, provides Ethiopia its only access to the sea and is a strategic spot in the Horn of Africa for control of oil traffic through the Red Sea."

Now that Ethiopia has succeeded, with Cuban and Soviet help, in chasing Somali troops from the coastal area of the Ogaden to the southeast, the northern province of Eritrea has become the focus of activity. Backing the ground troops are F-5s left over from the era of the late Emperor Haile Selassie, when Ethiopia was an ally of the United States, and the MiG-21s that have been imported since the new military regime proclaimed itself revolutionary socialist.

Forces Massed

ELF military leaders estimate that 4,000 Cuban troops, 35,000 Ethiopians and 100 Soviet T-54 tanks are massed south of Eritrea's border, poised for a major attack. They said airstrikes in neighboring Tigre Province are being expanded for intensified air strikes.

Most of the estimated 15,000 ELF troops are concentrated in the area between the border and Asmara, the Eritrean capital near the coast, where besieged Ethiopian troops recently made unsuccessful attempts to break through a guerrilla line surrounding the city.

Our first day inside Eritrea, at an ELF base camp near the Sudanese border, we heard a jet fly overhead just after daybreak and attack a position some 10 miles away. We were told later that the plane had attacked some trucks but that a goat was the only casualty.

The next day in the border town of Tessenet, we saw new air raid shelters dug in the streets and began to see the effects on civilian life.

Guerrilla leaders said that there have been no night flights, adding that the attacks usually occur in the early morning and just before dusk.

We were shown a shantytown of shacks built by the guerrillas said to be burned to the ground by an air attack early last month. The guerrillas claimed 21 persons were killed in the blast and 40 more in a concrete bomb shelter which received a direct hit. They said the victims were civilians except for two members of the militia.

We saw an unexploded 500-pound bomb, the burned remains of napalm bombs and a cluster bomb canister. Cluster bombs anti-personnel weapons, explode before hitting the ground and rain hundreds of hot-size bomblets over an area about 200 yards in diameter.

3 Convicts Scale a Wall, Flee Paris Jail; 1 Killed

PARIS, May 8—Notorious convict Jacques Mesrine scaled a wall and escaped from prison in Paris after a shootout today in his third jailbreak in six years.

Police said that Mesrine and two other prisoners were fired on by a patrolling officer as they jumped to the street from the Sainte Prison, the capital's main jail. One of the prisoners was killed, but Mesrine and his other companion got away, they added.

According to police, Mesrine was meeting with his lawyer in the visiting room of the prison when he pulled out a gun and knocked two guards unconscious.

He then forced other guards to release convicts Francois Besse, who was serving a 15-year sentence for armed robbery, and Carmen Rives, doing a life term for armed robbery and homicide, police said.

Held as Shield

The three convicts forced two guards to strip, donned their uniforms and, using the woman lawyer as a shield, made their way across the prison courtyard where they commandeered a ladder from a construction crew.

They went up the ladder to the top of the wall, dropped a blue nylon rope and slid down to the street outside. A patrolling policeman, momentarily confused by the guard uniforms worn by two of the men, shot and killed Rives while the two others fled in a car which they commandeered.

Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte said that he did not yet know how Mesrine got the gun or the rope but that he suspected "complicity."

Mesrine, a graduate in architecture, was serving a 20-year sentence for a number of armed robberies between 1967 and 1973.

He first escaped Aug. 21, 1972, from a maximum-security prison at Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, Quebec, where he was being held for kidnapping. He was charged in absentia for killing two Canadian game wardens during the escape.

He was arrested March 8, 1973, in a Paris suburb. But he escaped

Missouri Machinists Vote New Contract

ST. LOUIS, May 8 (AP)—Machinists at McDonnell-Douglas Corp., Missouri's largest private employer, have ratified a new three-year contract.

The contract was approved by 5,298 members of Machinists District 837, while 1,451 voted against it, said Cassell Williams, union president. The union has about 12,000 members at McDonnell-Douglas. Under the accord, the workers will receive a 38-cent-an-hour, across-the-board pay hike for the first year, and a 3-per-cent increase each of the next two years, Mr. Williams said.

Guerrilla Arrested

BEIRUT, Lebanon, May 8 (AP)—Lebanese military authorities have arrested a Palestinian guerrilla on suspicion of plotting with a Swiss woman to blow up Middle East Airlines jetliner last week, a military prosecutor said today.

A spokesman refused to disclose the identity or organizational tie of the arrested guerrilla.

The woman, identified as Nant Albonk, 21, was apprehended last Friday at Beirut airport as she was about to board a jet bound for Zurich with a time bomb in her handbag.



Jacques Mesrine

three months later from the court, house at Compiegne, taking a judge hostage. In this escape he used a pistol which had been hidden in a toilet by an accomplice.

Mesrine was seized again Sept. 28 of the same year after a holdup in a Paris bank and was sentenced May 19 of last year. In the meantime, he smuggled out of jail the manuscript of a book on his career. It was entitled "The Deal Instinct."

Police, Firemen Strike Over Pay In Ohio City

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 8 (AP)—About 1,300 city employees went on strike for higher wages today, leaving the population of 140,000 with little fire and police protection.

Mayor J. Phillip Richley said that he would seek a court order to halt the strike and to clear the way for him to request a National Guard troops.

A police detective said that 10 policemen remained on duty and that striking policemen "have agreed to respond to any extreme emergency."

A fire department spokesman said that "only the chief will be on duty" after fire fighters walk out. He said that he did not know whether they had agreed to answer emergency calls.

City officials said that neighboring cities and towns promised to provide fire protection, but there was no indication that there would be outside police protection.

Guerrilla Arrested In Beirut Bomb Plot

BEIRUT, Lebanon, May 8 (AP)—Lebanese military authorities have arrested a Palestinian guerrilla on suspicion of plotting with a Swiss woman to blow up Middle East Airlines jetliner last week, a military prosecutor said today.

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BAR - RESTAURANT - ROOMS

The Bride Who Wore Two Wedding Gowns

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 8 (IHT)—Paloma Picasso, 29, daughter of the artist, has married an Argentine playwright, Raphael Sanchez Lopez, 31, in Paris.

Among her presents were two wedding outfits from two friends, Saint Laurent and Karl Lagerfeld. The two were quite different and broke away from the sweet, site-veiled bride's image.

For the civil ceremony, Saint Laurent gave Miss Picasso a trendy, it with the new, strong-shouldered white spencer over slim narrow skirt. Since she is known to like 3, he also made her a red ruffled tulle that cascaded down to the m, a little nest of a hat, made of 3 pheasant feathers and red kid wies. The bridegroom wore white, cluding a stiff, felt sombrero.

Lagerfeld, who is more of a fashionist, started with Miss Picasso's strong, Spanish features and ide her a striking, red heart-shaped dress of stiff taffeta. The rvy sleeves, as well as the collar d cuffs, were held with gold aid. Miss Picasso wore it at the wedding dinner held at Mr. Lagerfeld's 18th-century apartment.

The couple met four years ago rough Clara Saint, Saint Laurent's press attaché, who was a mess at the wedding. "Knowing domas' fondness for Spanish- mited culture," she said, "I intro- duced her to that young playwrigt to had been working with the Ar- ntine TSE group. We all had din- r at a small Argentine restau- nt." Miss Saint added that the

couple will probably live in the bride's apartment, which is done in pastel shades and 1930s furniture. Mr. Lopez has just completed another play, "Success," scheduled for the next Shiraz, Iran, theater festival in the fall. Mrs. Lopez, who used to design jewelry (for Zolotas and Saint Laurent, among others), is now designing the 46 costumes for her husband's new play.

The night before the wedding, the bride's brother, Claude Ruiz Picasso, gave a big cocktail party with American painter Shirley Goldfarb, whose fans include the host, among the guests.

"His girl friend, an American archaeologist, gave Claude one of my big yellow compositions for Christmas," she said. "So big they had to put it in their country place."

Only a few close friends, largely outnumbered by photographers, at- tended the civil ceremony at the small, pretty Seventh Arrondisse- ment Mairie.

Guests in Many Styles

The bride's mother, painter Françoise Gilot, had come without her husband Prof. Jonas Salk, who was attending a medical congress. Other friends included Anne-Marie Munoz, Saint Laurent's closest col- laborator, Pierre Berge, Loulou and Thadée Klossowski, Mr. and Mrs. Serge Lifar and writer Joan Buck, who had flown from London. While Saint Laurent looked ultra classic in a navy suit, striped shirt and quiet tie, Lagerfeld was a riot.



Raphael Sanchez Lopez and bride, in Lagerfeld gown.

His hair was swept back and held in a low, small ponytail, 18th-century style, and he strode around in tall. Three-Musketeers red-cuffed boots, fanning himself with a yellow fan matching the yellow daisies that sprouted out of his breast pocket. At that, he was understated compared to Italian Vogue editor, Anna Piaggi, who only dresses in period costumes. She wore an outfit from a Visconti turn-of-the-century film that included a huge, gold- veiled hat and floor-length bustled and hobbled skirt. Everybody thought she was the mother of the bride.

The mayor paid homage to Miss Picasso's father, applauded the bridegroom for adopting French citizenship and encouraged the bride to become a *maman*—fast.

As they went out, the couple was showered with rice, the sun came out, everybody cheered, the bride- groom threw his sombrero in the air. Then the pair stepped into a black Bentley, driven by a sad- looking chauffeur.

The wedding dinner party took place at Karl Lagerfeld's apart- ment, done up like a dinner party given by Madame Dubarry for Louis XV at the Louvecciennes Cha- teau. The whole place was lighted with candles, "at least 1,000 of them," said Lagerfeld.

A flower candelabra hung over a white damask table which seated 40

people and had a gigantic, red and white flower star in the center. The newlyweds sat on chairs crowned by a 6-foot-high, red orchid heart, an idea borrowed from German weddings. The *nonnelle cuisine* menu consisted of *salade gar- mande*, stuffed pigeons and strawberry charlotte.

After that, everybody went on to a fête given by Fabrice Emser at the Palace, a theater turned into a discotheque. For people who felt strong enough to accept a 2 a.m. invitation, there was a series of circus acts, including women catch- ing in a ring decorated as a white wedding cake, and a 7 a.m. break- fast. After that, the couple took off for a honeymoon in Bali.

For Development

Food Firm Buying Out Diet Group

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK (NYT)—Potatoes and pasta. Lobster. Margarine. Camembert cheese. Grapes, cherries and bananas.

To the nutrition experts at Weight Watchers International, losing weight by avoiding these foods is no longer the rigid regimen it once was. Now more of the decisions on what to eat are in the hands of the fat people themselves.

Through such innovations, Weight Watchers today is almost a religion to more than half a million people who attend weekly classes in "how to lose weight and keep it off." They are in all 50 states and 26 foreign countries, from Israel to Japan.

Millions more know of Weight Watchers through magazines, cook- books, summer camps for children and a variety of trademarked good- ies from snacks to frozen dinners.

Before long, if all goes well, Weight Watchers International will be sold to the H. J. Heinz Co. for \$71.2 million—in cash.

The two made tentative plans for the deal last week on the basis of \$24 a share for 1,968,348 Weight Watchers shares outstanding.

A few hurdles remain, including the execution of a definitive agree- ment after routine financial checks and the completion of other legal details.

Based on public records, about half of the money will go to a hand- ful of friends and family still run- ning the company.

Why does Heinz want Weight Watchers?

Brand Names

F. E. Agnew, senior vice pres- ident of the food company, put it simply: "It gives us two worldwide brand names, both internationally known, although Weight Watchers is only 15 years old."

Agnew said that Heinz consid- ered weight control and diet con- cern as "a market very corollary to our food business" and one that was getting greater attention around the world.

"It has very good potential for further development," he said, "running weight-control classes and developing food products wherever there's a Weight Watchers program."

Weight Watchers members pay registration fees of \$2.50 to \$8, de- pending on the area, plus a weekly attendance fee of \$2 to \$4. Royalties come from food products un- der the Weight Watchers label sold by Camargo Foods (a Bristol-Myers Co. subsidiary) and Foodways National, soon to be sold to Heinz, under an agreement in principle, for \$50 million. Thus Heinz is in- vesting at least \$120 million to ex- pand operations into weight con- trol.

Only 15 years ago Weight Watchers was little more than a handful of friends flipping hand- bills to fat people at suburban New York bus stops.

Its balanced, low-calorie diet came almost entirely from a suc- cessful regimen used by Jean Ni- detch to lose 74 pounds at a city obesity clinic.

Charter Members

Three of the six charter members are Albert Lippert, 53-year-old chairman and marketing genius of the company; Felice Lippert, 48, his wife, who is also vice-president for food research; and Mrs. Nidetch, 54, former president and now consultant to the company. Mortimer Nidetch, a former bus driver, now divorced and no longer associated with the company, was another charter member.

In the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1977, its total revenues jumped 40 per cent to \$39.2 million while profits rose 37 per cent to \$3.7 mil- lion. Revenues in the latest fiscal quarter, ended Dec. 31, 1977, rose 38 per cent to \$10.2 million while profits advanced 30 per cent to \$685,000.

Waverley Root: The Fish That Spawns and Swims Away

IT HAS BEEN calculated," wrote Alexandre Dumas, "that no accident prevented the hatch- ing of cod eggs and if each cod hatched maturity, it would take three years to fill the sea so if you could walk across the At- lantic dry-shod on the backs of 4," Dumas maintained that a ge cod, weighing 70 pounds, could produce 8 1/2 to 9 million eggs, probably an overestimate. Each 10 million eggs have been sorted, but from a 100-pound

A more normal figure than Dumas' would probably be about 1 million eggs from a well-grown d in a single breeding season. Like many other fish, cod spawn in year. They gather at spawn- ing time in great schools and feed wildly in preparation for the deal. They do not exhaust them- selves at it as, for example, salmon usually diving after spawning. ge cod believes that she who swims and swims away will live to spawn another day—if the trawlers don't get her first.

There has been a change in the d's life expectancy since modern fishing methods were invented. Un- til a few years ago, it would have seemed as ridiculous to worry out the survival of the cod as it now was to worry about the survival of the passenger pigeon—Ameri- can population in 1614, 9 billion; in 1914, 900; the Hebrides, circa 900; Normandy, 911; Greenland, 985; Vinland (North America), 1001; Aversa (Italy), 1207; Puglia (Italy), 1643; Capua (Italy), 1508; England, 1066; the County of Sicily, 1072; Antioch (Asia Minor), 1098; and the Kingdom of Sicily, 1130. The Normans were aided in these conquests by possession of a food which would keep during long sea voyages: dried codfish. An ad- vanced perfectly preserved Viking ship found near Oslo included among its furnishings a fish cutting board still scarred with the marks of the knives which, a thousand

years before, had hacked through the tough dried codfish. Cod was also an article of commerce for the Normans, who made it a Mediter- ranean specialty when they reached that part of the world. It is still today, in Europe, a fish caught in the north and eaten in the south, salted or dried, on the shores of a sea which offers fresh fish all year round.

The ancient Gauls became cod fishermen too, sailing to the North Sea to take cod, which they sold to customers farther south. The Romans were not cod fanciers and the rich Gallo-Romans were snobbish about it too, but it was popular with the poor, as an inexpensive food. For centuries, with only an

occasional lapse, low cost was to re- main one of its strong points.

In the mid-13th century, fresh cod was brought from French fish- ing villages along the coast to Paris via the relay stations of an express service set up by order of Louis IX, 700 years ago. One of the relay posts was Versailles; you can buy fresher fish in Versailles today than you can in Paris, for the old route is still being followed, by trucks in- stead of horses. In 1368 food mer- chants from Amsterdam established a cod fishery on the coast of Sweden, and Holland became so prominent a fisherman of cod, that many other countries adopted its Dutch name, *kabelfis*, which had to be twisted into various forms to make it less of a jawbreaker in other languages; in French, it has become *cabillaud*, which means fresh cod as distinguished from *morue*, salt cod.

Letters Written By Napoleon Are For Sale

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—A col- lection of 233 letters signed by Na- poleon and addressed to his step- son, Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy between June 12, 1805, and July 16, 1813, is expected to fetch more than \$10,000 (\$19,500) at auction at Sotheby's tomorrow.

The letters, which are included in a sale of Continental autographs, letters and manuscripts, reveal Napoleon's strict supervision of the administration of Italy and his constant desire for peace and de- tailed information on every aspect of government.

Napoleon was crowned King of Italy in Milan on May 26, 1805, and soon after appointed his 23-year-old stepson viceroy of his new kingdom.

As is evident from these letters, he regarded Italy as his pupil in the arts of government and warfare and exercised close supervision over his performance in the difficult task with which he had been entrusted.

Financial considerations figured prominently, with Napoleon fre- quently rebuking Eugene either for extravagant spending or for raising insufficient revenue to contribute toward his campaigns.

The letters provide a record of Napoleon's campaigns in Germany and Russia, including theories writ- ten at the beginning of the Austro- litz campaign.

A constant feature is the well- being of his troops even if money is short. He instructs Eugene to en- sure that in hot weather the troops are not quartered in unhealthy spots.

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Popular in the Middle Ages

The people of the Middle Ages ate proportionally more fish than we do, for fish days were taken very seriously then, and there were a great many of them in the church calendar. A document dated 1180 informs us that cod was served to the canons of Basle, who enhanced it with mustard sauce, a detail which suggests that it was salt cod which they ate, as we would have expected anyway, since Basle is rather distant from the sea. Cod became so thoroughly associated with fasting that in Germany *Fasten- fleisch* fast-day meat, originally a general term, came to refer to salt cod alone.

Bergen, Norway, grew so rich from selling cod that it was admitted to the Hanseatic League in 1343 which gave it an opportunity to become richer still. Hakluyt ex- plained in 1496, "Of Iceland to write a little note, Save of stock-fish," "stock fish," cod dried on racks of poles in the sun, and a century later Gilles Le Motieuv wrote that Iceland's trade with Flanders consisted mostly of "stockfish." French fishermen brought their cod to the salt flats of Granville, Dieppe and Boulogne, which consequently de-

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Brezhnev in Bonn

Because of Leonid Brezhnev's ill health, one U.S. television commentator remarked that the most significant aspect of his trip to West Germany was that he made it at all. And to no small extent, the same applies to the political context of the visit.

Little that was concrete emerged — an economic agreement that covers a considerable length of time but is hardly very specific. What was important was that the leader of the Soviet Union could come to West Germany, be accorded an impressive reception, and talk at length and apparently quite frankly with the Federal Republic's chancellor.

There was a time, as Chancellor Schmidt pointed out, when this would have been impossible. Germany, after all, is the place where East and West meet, where their goals are most apparent and where the Berlin Wall stands as the most obvious monument to a victorious alliance that broke into hostile parts when the victory was won. Moreover, Germany was itself not only a target of that alliance, but the spoils of victory. Not, perhaps, in the usual sense of offering territory to the victors (although the Soviet Union did snatch some, as did Poland) but more importantly in providing ground where the victors could provide substitutes for crushed

Nazism. The West inspired a democratic republic; the East a Communist one, and the two face each other as advanced guards of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

So Germany remains the most sensitive area of Europe in what was once a global dichotomy and still presents a major confrontation of superpowers and their chief allies. When one remembers the tensions over the Berlin blockade, the creation of governments in East and West Germany and the restoration of their armed forces, it is not surprising that the sight of Mr. Brezhnev in Bonn is in itself, a phenomenon of no small importance. It could not have occurred while Stalin lived, or Konrad Adenauer.

Yet it is too bad that the Brezhnev visit amounted to symbolism rather than actual progress toward restoring the dilapidated detente which has NATO in a state of concern. It dramatizes the fact that the gains of recent years were great, but it is also a reminder that the losses of recent months have created perils.

The rhetoric of the Soviet Union is a good deal less swaggering than it once was, but Soviet adventures in Africa and advances in armaments, are more ominous than rhetoric. One can sincerely wish good health to Mr. Brezhnev while at the same time urging a healthier policy on his government.

The Fukuda Mission

The U.S. visit by Japan's Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda was a success, in the sense that relations between the two countries are at least not getting worse. But the central dilemma is still undented. Japan exports far more than it imports; the United States does the reverse.

Each country's imbalance has become a menace to the prosperity of the other. Each government has plenty of high-minded advice for the other — to do things that would be expensive and politically unattractive. Neither is in a mood to move very quickly.

The United States thinks Japan ought to speed up its economic growth, to broaden the market for U.S. goods there. The Japanese suggest, in reply, that the United States ought to reduce its rate of inflation to keep the dollar from dropping further. People in the U.S. bristling, inquire whether Japan is not dumping steel and motorcycles and so forth — that is selling illegally at prices below those in Japan. The Japanese change the subject and observe, accurately, that the whole question of trade deficits would become much more manageable if the U.S. would only cut back its inordinate imports of foreign oil.

In this kind of fencing, it is Japan that is under greater pressure to act. The United States — and most other industrial countries — have told Japan that its trade surplus is intolerably large and that, if it persists, it will force deficit countries to resort increasingly to protectionism. The torrent of attractive and well-designed Japanese goods pouring into U.S. and European markets has become an election issue of some weight, in a time of high unemployment.

The rather bruising U.S.-Japanese negotiations at the end of last year succeeded in persuading Japan that it had to take those warn-

ings seriously. But the warnings became louder over the winter, when, instead of dropping as forecast, the Japanese trade surplus kept rising. At length the Japanese government reluctantly began to discuss export limitations. That was the atmosphere in which Mr. Fukuda undertook his visit last week.

The principal result of the trip is a series of pledges by Japan to restrain the volume of certain key goods exported to the United States. Steel shipments to the U.S. are to be held 10 per cent below last year's level. Exports of color television sets are to be 30 per cent lower. Japanese automobile sales in the U.S. are to be no higher than last year — although it is worth noting that last year's sales were up a startling 35 per cent over 1976.

Mr. Fukuda has set those ceilings at just about the volumes at which those exports seem likely to run in the absence of ceilings. The coming year does not seem to promise any great expansion of trade. Formal trade quotas are pernicious, for they require the Japanese government and industry to collude in allocating foreign sales. That only increases the tendency toward cartelization about which U.S. companies legitimately complain. Mr. Fukuda's pledges, in contrast, are temporary and mainly constitute a guarantee that — unlike the past year — the coming year will bring no unexpected surges in Japanese exports to the U.S.

Free and rising world trade serves the best interests of both the United States and Japan. But there is a limit to the rate at which trade can increase without inflicting painful disruptions on nations' economies. If Japan were not to apply temporary restraints now on its exports to the United States, it would risk permanent restrictions before much longer. Given that choice, Mr. Fukuda has taken the wiser course.

WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cyprus Deadlock

The Cyprus conflict, after the rustle of uncertain optimism generated by Mr. Ecevit's return to power in Turkey and his promise that the Turkish side would submit concrete proposals, seems already to have returned to its accustomed deadlock.

The Greek Cypriots found, indeed, that there was little or no ambiguity about the document which [UN Secretary-General Kurt] Waldheim passed on to them. President Kyprianou addressed himself to the substance of the proposals, and pronounced them completely unacceptable even as a basis for negotiations. The Turks have reacted to this with an expression of injured innocence. Each side accuses the other of being less interested in a solution of the conflict than in the United States Congress's response to President Carter's request for the lifting of the embargo on American arms sales to Turkey. ... What is true is that the Greek Cypriots, who can never hope to be

remotely a match for Turkey in terms of military strength, do see international support as the only possible compensating factor.

The American embargo has so far been the only concrete manifestation of that support, and once it is lifted the Greek Cypriots will see their last hope of leverage on the Turks disappear. Yet for them to refuse to resume the talks, if Dr. Waldheim invites them to do so, would almost certainly be a mistake, if only because that too would help the Turks impress Congress with the idea that they had made their move and that it was now from the Greek side that the obstacle to a solution came.

A better strategy for the Greek Cypriots would be to return to the table and see what Turkish promises of flexibility are worth in practice. Congress meanwhile could surely find a way to encourage the Turks without giving them everything they want, so that the incentive to show flexibility in the talks would still be there.

From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 9, 1903

YOKOHAMA—There are persistent reports of Russian troop movements on the Yalu River boundary between Manchuria and Korea. Detachments of Russian troops are said to have entered Korea, ostensibly to protect concessionaires holding lumbering grants in the district. A large body of Russians is reported to be approaching the town of Wiji. The U.S. government, in the person of Secretary of State John Hay, is anxiously observing the tense situation.

Fifty Years Ago

May 9, 1928

PEKING—War began between Japan and Chinese Nationalists today when an army of 100,000 of the Nanking troops marched against the 6,000 Japanese soldiers bottled up in Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung Province. Firing, which was suspended 48 hours ago, began again this morning and a momentous battle is in progress. The Tokyo government has announced that because of the situation it is forced to take offensive measures.



Are Spain's Communists 'Democratic'?

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID—There was a heady atmosphere at the recent Spanish Communist party congress. Party leaders permitted their opposition to speak for 15 minutes on a major issue, even though party rules would have allowed them to squelch the nay-sayers. This relaxation of the rules let out a burst of clapping and cheering by both delegates and spectators in a room of some 1,000 delegates.

But such sentimentality was premature. The congress, the first on Spanish soil since 1951, may have been more free and open than any other Communist meeting in history. But there still is serious question whether Spanish Communists understand and practice democracy.

Actually, Secretary-General Santiago Carrillo and his lieutenants controlled the congress at all important stages. Minority views were rarely heard at open sessions. A new central committee was elected without announcing any candidate's total votes. Some of those who opposed Carrillo at the beginning of the convention were punished at its end.

Conventions

It is probably unfair to assess the Spanish Communists' democratic attitudes by their four-day April congress. The conventions of any political party — or of any large association — are rarely sterling examples of democracy. The 1964 Democratic National Convention under Lyndon Johnson, and the 1972 Republican National Convention under Richard Nixon would probably have failed a strict test of democracy.

So, too, might the conventions of most U.S. labor unions. It is too easy for leaders to manipulate a large organization and too hard for individual members to band together to dislodge the entrenched few at the top.

Moreover, the Communists probably are no less democratic than any other Spanish political party, all of which are either newly formed or operating legally for the first time since the dictatorship of the late Francisco Franco. The parties simply have not had time to develop democratic procedures.

Yet this "unfair" test has to be applied to the Spanish Communists now, for there is no other way of measuring their democratic attitudes, and gauging those sentiments is too vital to leave aside.

Carrillo is the foremost exponent of Eurocommunism. He insists that he and his party believe in European-style parliamentary democracy and will seek power only through the ballot box. Once in power, according to Carrillo, the Communists would maintain the democratic parliamentary system. If voted

out in a subsequent election, he claims, they would leave office peacefully.

Any assessment of democracy within the Spanish Communist party must take into account the 53-year-old Carrillo's personality. Despite his avuncular manner, he is a tough, authoritarian man with a history of firm leadership and shrewd organization.

In the days of the Spanish Republic, he organized the Socialists and Communists with one aim: to group under his leadership. During the civil war, he still a young man, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Defense, that steered Madrid to resist Franco's advancing armies. While leading the clandestine Spanish Communist party from exile in Paris, he ruled with an iron hand and expelled dissenters.

Old Habits

These old habits helped Carrillo during the months before the congress, when he travelled throughout Spain to attend the preliminary regional conferences where the selection of delegates to the congress was taking place.

The issue that served as a touchstone was Carrillo's insistence that the party drop its Leninist label. Otherwise, in Carrillo's view, few voters would ever accept the party's

contention that it was democratic. But Carrillo's heavy-handed lobbying for this change irked some dissidents.

"They are using Leninist methods to democratize the party," said one angry Communist in Barcelona.

The most significant debate during the congress centered behind Carrillo's urging party on the issue of dropping the Leninist label. The delegates, however, and provincial committees, may have been intimidated by Carrillo's influence on most delegations, controlled the nominating committee.

Aside from removing its Leninist label at the congress, the party also threw out the Leninist rule that its affairs would be run by "democratic centralism," the old Communist idea that the leaders have the right to make important decisions in the name of party militants. Instead, according to the new statutes, the party is to be run by "democratic rules."

The Communists obviously have liberalized party procedures and have made democracy their professed goal. But a good deal of authoritarianism and democratic centralism remain. The Communists still have a way to go before they can quiet the skeptics and scoffers.

The View From Damascus

By Anthony Lewis

DAMASCUS—"We are not rejecting." With those words a respected Syrian official began explaining that his government is committed to the idea of real peace in the Middle East.

Despite pressure from such rejectionist states as Iraq, he noted, President Hafez al-Assad continues to support UN Resolution 242 — with its acceptance of Israel's right to exist within secure borders. Syria would end the state of belligerency with Israel as part of a general settlement. Israel for its part must withdraw from occupied territory and deal with the Palestinians.

Those terms sound broadly like Anwar Sadat's outline of a Middle East settlement. Why, then, did Syria spurn the Egyptian president's initiative last November, and why do Syrian officials remain so critical of it?

The view here is that Sadat by going to Jerusalem gave away the Arab card that should have been played only in return for a settlement — recognition of Israel. And when the heart of the largest Arab state promised "no more war," the Syrians argue, Israel could stop worrying. One man put it: "Sadat gave Israel the feeling that she does not have to do anything."

Withdrawal

The only withdrawal that Israel has now offered, the Syrians note, is in the relatively uncontroversial Sinai. One official remarked wryly that people need to talk of 242 as allowing "minor rectifications" of the 1967 borders, but now Israel steps to be talking about "minor rectifications."

The fear in Syria is that in the end Sadat will do what he has repeatedly said he will not: make a separate peace in return for Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. Then, safe on the main Egyptian front, Israel could turn its attention to other occupied land. And Syria, in particular,

would have to deal with the consequences of Palestinian frustration.

Indeed, some here say they do not understand why the Israelis have not long ago made a deal with Sadat, accepting the vague formula that he and President Carter worked out at Aswan last January. That is to include in a statement of general principles for peace a promise to let the Palestinians participate in the determination of their own future.

The Syrian view is in sharp contrast to U.S. policy, which sees the Sadat initiative as the possible beginning of a momentum for peace. But I think it is important for people in the U.S. to try to understand the Syrian perspective.

Moderate

The Syrian regime is generally described in the West as "radical," a source of concern because of its Soviet arms and other support. But in fact, it seems to me, Assad has played a moderate and responsible role — one helpful to stability — in a difficult situation.

In Lebanon, for example, the Syrians seem to have played a genuinely neutral role, taking sharp action against aggressive activity by, successively, the Moslem left and the Christian right. The Israelis, fearful at first of the Syrian presence, would now like to see the Syrians move farther south in Lebanon — which they say they will not do. They have gotten no thanks, and the burden of maintaining 25,000 troops in Lebanon is heavy. But Syria has prevented the civil war from blowing up again in full force.

Again, on the issue of Middle East peace Syria has been more forthcoming than many realize. Assad has declined, so far, to talk about future diplomatic relations with Israel. But he has his sides do, talk about living in peace together. And even on the Palestinian issue they do not demand agreement to

John Dornberg

From Bonn:

Brezhnev's presence shed unexpected light on the political polarization and radicalization that has come to West Germany recently.

BONN—For West Germans the long-planned but repeatedly postponed visit of Leonid Brezhnev had been a bit like "Waiting for Godot."

Now that Brezhnev has come and gone, the results, if any, seem even more obscure.

To be sure, there were four days of high-level talks, some of them more monologues than dialogues. As is customary on such occasions, there were many rounds of toasting, the obligatory banquets, incessant handshaking, and flowery and grandiose words about peaceful co-existence and the need to end the arms spiral.

There was even the formal signing of two nondocuments that are remarkable for their noncommittal language and lack of substance.

But what was it all about? At best, perhaps, the fact that it happened.

Catalyst

Be that as it may, the presence of Brezhnev, though that can hardly have been his intention, served somewhat as a catalyst and inadvertently revealed much about West Germany today.

If Brezhnev is no longer the jocular — one could almost have said care-free — fellow he appeared to be on his first trip to Bonn five years ago, then neither, it seems, are the West Germans. Age and illness have quite obviously caught

up with the one, events with the other.

There was, first of all, the incredible security surrounding him, his entourage and also his hosts — the consequence, one can only conclude, of a country still traumatized by the real and putative terrorist threat of the years since the previous Brezhnev visit.

That Bonn would be like an armed camp, with Brezhnev cordoned off from the public by more than 5,000 policemen, was, given the circumstances and the mood of the country, to be expected. The closer it seems, that any average citizen ever got to him was a distance of 200 yards when Brezhnev laid a wreath at Bonn's monument to "the victims of war and despotism."

But compared to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's native Hamburg, where Brezhnev spent the last day, including a "family" lunch in the chancellor's modest home, the precautions in Bonn seemed almost lax.

In Hamburg police cleared the route his motorcade would take many hours before, towing away all parked cars, inspecting manholes for possible bombs and even dismantling the curbside wastebaskets, lest they, too, harbor some kind of threat.

Beyond that, Brezhnev's presence shed unexpected light on the political polarization and radicalization that has come to West Germany recently. Far right and far left are at such extreme ends of the spectrum that their messages and methods are starting to become interchangeable.

Certainly the output in posters and slogans on the part of both is prodigious, though there is understandable confusion about the striking similarities in their strident demands and complaints.

It takes little imagination to pinpoint the authorship of the posters reading "Free Rudolf Hess." But who would have suspected these "Wanted" leaflets depicting Brezhnev as an "international terrorist" accused of "murder and deprivation of freedom" to have emanated from the diametrically opposite political pole — the Peking-oriented Communist party of Germany (KPD)?

For those of you who may not know, there is also a Moscow-oriented German Communist party (DKP), which loudly cheered Brezhnev wherever and whenever it could get close enough to him, not to mention two other Communist political groups whose ideological and geographical orientation (Albania has been suggested) are a bit hard to pin down.

Thus there were wall slogans and stickers reading "Brezhnev Get Out," printed and distributed by the youth organization of the ultra-rightist National Democratic party (NPD), and leaflets proclaiming "Brezhnev, the New Hitler," authored by groups calling themselves "Marxist-Leninist."

Brezhnev himself seemed bent on adding to the contemporary West German confusion by holding separate private talks with Christian Democratic (CDU) leader Helmut Kohl and the chairman of Bavaria's Christian Social Union (CSU), Franz Josef Strauss.

In doing so, he de facto elevated the CSU to what it occasionally claims, at other times claims not to be, a separate and equal party.

To complicate that scenario, the meeting with Kohl took a scant half hour while that with Strauss, who recently ledled Brezhnev a "Red czar," lasted half again as long and ended with a beaming Brezhnev demonstratively accompanying a smiling Strauss all the way to the Bavarian's waiting limousine.

On the weekend West Germans were asking themselves rhetorically whether Brezhnev's long-awaited return visit to the first triumphant some of his Westpolitik had been worth the effort.

There is, unfortunately, no clear answer to that. But the trip did make it clear that left and right radicals are roaming full circle, that CDU and CSU, despite claims to the contrary, have not patched up their rift, and that West Germany certainly knows how to protect a visiting head of state.

Which is a good thing. The Queen of England comes next.

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1978

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FINANCE

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Russia Disputes CIA On Energy Forecast

MOSCOW, May 8 (AP-DJ)—The Soviet Union disputes a forecast it will be a net importer of oil by the late 1980s made by the Central Intelligence Agency.

"We are going to export oil in the mid-80s and we are going to export in rather substantial quantities," asserts Nikolai Inozemtsev, director of the Soviet Union's Institute of World Economy and International Relations here.

However, the Soviet Union's continued energy self-sufficiency depends on the stepped-up production of equipment for extracting oil and generating electricity and is may be difficult, particularly in areas of nuclear power.

The CIA prediction that the Soviet Union will change from a net exporter to a substantial importer of oil over the next decade drew attention last year (H.T. April 1977). The report also forecast increased Soviet involvement in the

Mideast and a slowdown in Russian aid.

A number of independent specialists previously disputed the CIA forecast, but until now, the Soviet Union had not made any public response. The Soviet Union is known to have had some oil production problems. Nonetheless, it has the world's highest daily output at near 11 million barrels, about two million barrels a day more than the United States. The Soviet Union also has a refining capacity of about 10 million barrels a day, second only to the U.S. capacity of about 16.8 million barrels a day.

In 1976, the Soviet Union exported oil worth \$4.5 billion, accounting for half of its foreign-currency earnings. The CIA projected that the country would be importing more than \$10 billion worth of oil in 1985. Mr. Inozemtsev calls the CIA estimate "incorrect" because it is "based on the assumption that current trends of consumption will continue." He forecasts slower growth in consumption due to conservation programs and adds that the country is "going to develop, on the highest scale possible, oil and gas in Siberia."

Nonetheless, some CIA officials do not think the Russians will be able to produce the drilling equipment and pipelines necessary to get enough oil from Siberia. Moreover, Mr. Inozemtsev notes that the country will depend more heavily on coal and nuclear energy. Although he adds that "all the scientific and technical problems have been solved here" for the increased generation of nuclear power, he adds that "the limitation is manufacturing capacity" for the reactors.

OPEC Slows Euromarket Funds Flow

By William Ellington

LONDON, May 8 (AP-DJ)—On-oil developing countries deposited almost as much with international banks last year as did member states of the Organization Petroleum Exporting Countries, a Bank for International Settlements report in an analysis of fourth-quarter Eurocurrency and her international banking developments.

BIS economists said this development was one "which scarcely anyone would have ventured to predict two or three years ago." In either surprising turnabout, OPEC states borrowed just as much as the non-oil developing states last year from international banks.

On a gross basis, OPEC deposits in international banks totaled \$34 billion last year, only slightly higher than the \$32.9 billion of deposits by the non-oil developing states. Borrowing by both groups totaled the same \$11.3 billion. Taking borrowing and lending together, the net position of both areas is a virtual international balance of exchange much last year.

The BIS offered no explanation why OPEC's role as a supplier of funds on a net basis slowed or why the poorer states became relatively net takers of funds on a net basis, however, analysts said that OPEC's whole has been able to absorb more imports than previously predicted while the non-oil states have been forced to cut imports because of balance-of-payments restraints.

The report, which covered activity in the Eurocurrency market as well as cross-border transactions in domestic currencies, also revealed that OPEC joined the bandwagon in moving funds out of the dollar during the fourth quarter. The BIS said that "virtually all of the \$4.5 billion worth of OPEC deposits in that quarter were in currencies other than the dollar."

The fourth quarter, itself, was unusual in that external lending in domestic and Eurocurrencies by banks in the Group of 10 industrial countries plus Switzerland soared \$65 billion to \$657 billion at the end of December—"by far" the largest quarterly gain ever recorded by the BIS.

However, it explained that the figure was distorted by translation of non-dollar currencies into dollars following weakness of the U.S. currency and by increased borrowing of dollars to finance purchases of strong currencies. In addition, activity was influenced by the traditional year-end borrowing to dress up balance sheets and by some increase in the underlying trend in medium-term, syndicated bank loans.

The quarterly gain brought the gross increase in international lending during 1977 to about \$110 billion compared with \$105.7 billion in 1976. On a net basis, after inter-bank redeposits had been subtracted, the global increase in international bank credit came to \$75 billion in 1977 compared with about \$70 billion in 1976.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Gannett in \$370-Million Takeover

Gannett Co., owner of 77 daily U.S. newspapers, and Combined Communications Corp., owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer and Oakland Tribune as well as radio and television stations, have agreed in principle on a \$370-million merger. The agreement provides for an exchange of 1.2 Gannett common shares for each share of Combined. However, its 3-for-2 stock split scheduled for May 31 would reduce the exchange rate to 0.8 Gannett shares for each share of Combined. The Justice Department said it would study the proposal.

Seven-Up Board Rejects Tender Offer

Seven-Up Co. directors have unanimously recommended that shareholders reject Philip Morris' tender offer to purchase the soft-drink concern's common stock at \$41 a share because it is "inadequate"—a view previously expressed by the company's three founding families. The tobacco company had conditioned its bid on receiving at least 51 percent of the company's outstanding stock and a Seven-Up official says he is "confident that 51 percent" won't be tendered at the price offered.

Toshiba Seen in Personal Computers

Japanese companies, already pushing into commercial computer markets, plan to sell personal computers, too. The first apparently will come from Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba). Personal computers—low-priced machines built around microprocessors, the tiny electronic chips that also form the heart of calculators and digital watches—are being purchased in large numbers by individuals, small businesses and schools. Uses include keeping track

of recipes and Christmas card lists, playing games, investment analysis, payroll computation and tax calculation. Toshiba says only that it has made a personal computer on an experimental basis and that the machine could be marketed without major modification. The company displayed a \$1,000 model at a recent West German trade fair and a spokesman then said the device would be marketed in Europe before next April. A U.S. competitor who claims to have seen a copy of Toshiba's business plan, says U.S. sales are to begin in August, a date Toshiba would not confirm. Toshiba's entrance into personal computers is seen as significant because the rapidly growing industry consists mostly of small U.S. manufacturers with limited financing and marketing experience.

Oxy Outlook 'Very Optimistic'

Occidental Petroleum chairman Armin Hammer says he is "very optimistic" about the second-quarter earnings outlook and the balance of 1978. He says earnings would be much better than first-quarter results which were hurt by the U.S. coal strike and the bad winter weather. He says the company's coal activities are "now going at full blast" and adds that it has also straightened out problems in Libya, where it now is making a profit. He also says Occidental's North Sea activities are going well. The Piper and Claymore fields, in which Occidental has major interests, are currently producing about 30 percent of all U.K. North Sea oil. Piper field production, he calculates, is running at about 260,000 barrels a day and is expected to reach 300,000 barrels later this year. The field has reserves of about 600 million barrels, he says. Claymore is producing up to 80,000 barrels daily, and it has estimated recoverable reserves of about 400 million barrels of oil.

But Earnings Expected to Rise

Profit Margins Said Narrowing in U.S.

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

NEW YORK, May 8 (NYT)—Although quarterly earnings of U.S. companies are expected to rebound over the next six months, profit margins are narrowing, according to a number of analysts.

Rising employment, particularly of white-collar workers, and higher wages combined with lower productivity, are pushing cost increases ahead of consumer price growth, the analysts say. They add that the high level of consumer indebtedness will not allow them to pass on the increases.

"Profits won't go down this year, but they won't rise very much either," said Michael Evans, president of Chase Econometrics, a Chase Manhattan unit.

Employment Up

"During the first quarter of this year," said Lucy H. Hunt, senior vice president of the Fidelity Bank, "we have had the sharpest rise in labor costs in 27 years." He said that for the whole year the rise would average 8.6 percent compared with a 7 percent rise for consumer prices.

William Cox, deputy chief economist for the Commerce Department, said that government data shows that employment continued to increase during the first quarter with hourly compensation up sharply. Also, unemployment has dropped from 6.9 percent last July to a reported 6.2 in this year's first quarter. Economists said that the labor market "looks very tight right now."

Economists with private banks and investment firms estimate that corporate earnings for the first quarter were down 5 percent from the previous quarter. And, they said, productivity suffered as well. "We have witnessed a great deal of labor hoarding, much of it among white-collar workers, which does not translate into immediate increases in productivity the way blue-collar hiring does," Mr. Evans said.

The Labor Department estimates, in fact, that productivity in nonfarm business slipped at a 3.3-percent annual rate in the first

quarter from the fourth quarter of 1977, while hourly compensation jumped 13.2 percent.

Clitbank, focusing on the shrinking profit margins of U.S. companies, estimated last week that manufacturers who earned 5 cents on the dollar in the first quarter of 1977 collected only 4.8 cents on the dollar in 1978's first quarter.

Nevertheless, all economic observers predict a strong jump in after-tax profits for the rest of the year. "We will see a rebound of 10-15 percent in the current quarter and an average annual increase of 9 percent in after-tax profits for this year as a whole," said Robert Ortner, senior economist at the Bank of New York.

Profits to Rise

John O. Wilson, director of economic research for the Bank of America, estimated that after-tax profits for all U.S. companies would jump from \$102 billion in the first quarter to \$111 billion in the second and the third quarters and \$122 billion in the last quarter.

Some analysts caution, however, that if the Carter administration's tax-cut proposal fails to pass this year, the profit rise for the last quarter will be slowed. Others say that the economy is proceeding nicely and that, if the inflation-adjusted rate of growth in gross national product averages 4.5 percent for the year, profits will rise—tax cut or no.

However, all agree that, given the rough ride the economy had in the first quarter of this year, business did much better than had been expected.

"In general," said Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources, "finished-goods producers with their final markets in the United States, like computers, machinery, drugs and the service industries, did well." But basic industries facing competition from Japan or West Germany or those dependent on overseas markets did poorly, including the oil, steel, chemicals and copper sectors, he said.

Prices Fall Moderately On NYSE

Amex Stocks Gain In Active Trading

NEW YORK, May 8 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange reversed early gains to close moderately lower today in heavy trading.

The decline was led by blue chip stocks running into profit-taking. Analysts said inflation fears were heightened by the report last week that wholesale prices jumped in April, but the market's decline was limited by a statement by Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Yamani that world oil prices are likely to remain unchanged this year.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 4.51 points to 824.58. Volume fell to 34.68 million shares from 42.68 million Friday. Declining issues led advances 790-to-680.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher. The market-value index gained 0.15 to 140.04 and the average price per share gained one cent.

Volume fell to 5.17 million shares from 6.12 million Friday.

Seven-Up, traded over the counter, fell 1 1/4 to 41 1/4 after rejecting Philip Morris' tender offer. Philip Morris rose 1/4 to 64 1/4.

IBM fell 2 1/2 to 259 1/2. Eastman Kodak dropped one to 51 1/4. Du Pont eased 1 1/4 to 113 1/4 and Teledyne was off one at 95 1/4.

Squibb was active and off 1/4 to 28 1/4.

Pan American World Airways was most active and off 1/4 to 7 1/4. Sounding Broadcasting rose 1/4 to 19 1/4 after announcing a dividend increase.

In Chicago, corn, wheat and soybean future prices dropped due to improved planting weather in the Midwest and technical considerations.

U.S. Foreign Energy Reliance to Grow

WASHINGTON, May 8 (Reuters)—The U.S. ability to produce enough domestic energy will continue to deteriorate and the country will require more energy, mostly oil, from foreign sources, the Energy Department said today.

Total energy consumption, which has grown at an average annual rate of 3.7 percent from 1975 through 1977 is projected to grow at average annual rates between 2.4 and 3.6 percent for the next two years, the department said in a report to Congress. The expected decline in growth rates reflects the change in pace forecasted in economic growth following the recovery phase of the business cycle, the report said.

With the gross national product projected to grow at annual rates between 3.8 and 4.3 percent from

Record Outlays Seen By U.S. Firms in '78

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, May 8 (NYT)—U.S. businesses plan to spend a record \$139.3 billion on plant expansion and modernization this year, an increase of 8.5 percent adjusted for inflation over 1977, McGraw-Hill Publications reported yesterday.

Douglas Greenwald, chief economist, pointed out that in dollar terms, the increase would be 17 percent from last year's \$135.8 billion, but half of that is expected to be eaten away by inflation.

Mr. Greenwald said the investment plans forecast in the survey might be "kind of high." A 17-percent rise would be a "really strong figure" and some of the anticipated spending probably would spill over into 1979, making a 14-to-15 percent spending increase in 1978 more likely, he said. Reuters reported.

About 79 percent of all expenditures will go for machinery and equipment. New buildings will account for 17 percent with motor vehicles accounting for the 4-percent balance. The results were gathered in McGraw-Hill's annual survey of companies which account for about 54 percent of all capital investment.

Manufacturing respondents account for 62 percent of capital investment, 37 percent of employment and 67 percent of fixed assets.

The survey also estimated that:

- Prices would go up 5 percent this year and 14 percent between 1978 and 1981.
- Every major industry expects sales growth in dollar terms through 1981.
- Employment would increase 4 percent this year and 9 percent over the following three years.
- Expansion rather than modernization is planned by 51 percent of manufacturers who expect to increase investments.

- Capacity would increase 5 percent this year and 16 percent in the following three years.
- Productivity would increase 3 percent this year.

Of 25 major industries, all but steel plan increases in spending. Steel is slated for a 3-percent drop to \$3.34 billion, while in aerospace, the biggest spender, a climb of 59 percent, to \$1.62 billion, is expected.

Other major planned increases are in the stone, clay and glass industry—up 40 percent to \$2.79 billion—and the automotive group, up 36 percent to \$5.52 billion. The nondurable goods sector plans to spend \$37.4 billion with rubber showing the highest rise at 33 percent to \$1.93 billion.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, airlines plan a 44-percent increase to \$2.33 billion from a low investment in 1977; mining, a 20-percent jump to \$5.41 billion; and gas utilities, a 23-percent increase to \$5.18 billion.

Electric utilities plan outlays of \$25.7 billion, up 19 percent from last year. The communications sector plans a 9-percent increase to \$16.8 billion.

Manufacturers as a group expect a 19-percent increase in spending to \$71.5 billion and a 10-percent increase in dollar volume of sales, or 3-percent growth adjusted for inflation. Durable goods producers plan a 23-percent spending increase to \$34.1 billion. The petroleum industry, the leading capital investor among manufacturers, expects to spend \$15.8 billion, a gain of 14 percent over 1977.

The chemicals sector plans an increase of 10 percent to \$7.51 billion and food-beverages plan spending increases of 12 percent to \$4.68 billion.

The report also said that nuclear electric power is projected to provide nearly 13 percent of total domestic energy production in 1990 compared to 8.5 percent in 1985 and 3 percent in 1975.

New and emerging technologies are projected to supply "the crucial margin that helps make energy problems manageable late in the century," the report adds.

16.1 million barrels a day in 1990, depending on conditions.

The report noted that U.S. natural gas production began to decline in 1973, and it projected that it will continue to decline unless Alaskan gas and new supplies from the outer continental shelf exceed expectations.

The report also said that nuclear electric power is projected to provide nearly 13 percent of total domestic energy production in 1990 compared to 8.5 percent in 1985 and 3 percent in 1975.

New and emerging technologies are projected to supply "the crucial margin that helps make energy problems manageable late in the century," the report adds.

JAPAN PACIFIC FUND

Société Anonyme
Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
Trade Register: Luxembourg BK340

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which will be held on May 17th, 1978 at 15.30 o'clock at 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg with the following agenda:

Agenda

1. Reports of the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
 2. Approval of the Balance sheet and Profit and Loss statement for the year ended March 31st, 1978.
 3. Election of a Director and delegation of powers.
 4. Discharge of the Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
 5. Miscellaneous.
- There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors

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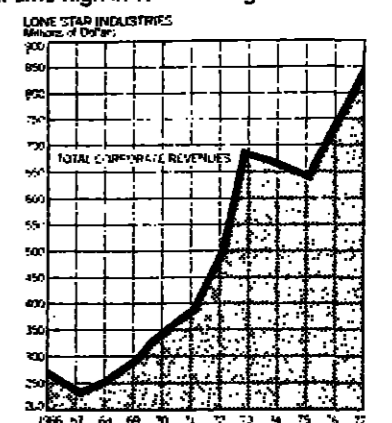
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The undersigned acted as advisor

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[illegible]

(Continued on Next Page)

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INTERNATIONAL SALES EXECUTIVE

Geneva Region

A major Swiss manufacturer of industrial consumables, active in all world markets, offers the demanding job of Sales Executive to a highly qualified person, who can demonstrate in depth field experience particularly in one or more of the Middle-East, Gulf, North African and Mediterranean countries. Reporting directly to the Vice-President, he will have full profit responsibility in his area. His main tasks are the setting of ambitious but realistic sales objectives, the implementation of appropriate sales strategies to reach them, the continuous motivation and support of the sales force and maintaining top-level contacts with distributors and important clients. A number of field sales executives will be reporting directly to him. The person sought is a Swiss national (or holder of a valid work permit), between 35 and 40 years old who preferably has had a technical and/or commercial university education. His career to date will have enabled him to gain front-line experience in technical selling and later in managing a sales organisation. He must have substantial experience and a proven record in the area concerned. Consequently he will have superior knowledge of those markets and of the most effective sales strategies to adopt. Fluency in English and French is essential, knowledge of German would be an asset. To be successful, the future job-holder must have a strong personality combined with drive and open-mindedness. Ease in putting across his ideas convincingly, and to motivate people of diverse backgrounds complement his keen sense to spot opportunities for big business. This is a top job with definite career potential for which a highly attractive salary is offered. Please send your application quoting the reference number to the address below. Strict confidence is guaranteed. Enquiries by telephone are readily accepted.

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COMECON Markets - Industrial Products

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MARKETING DIRECTOR - International

Industrial Products

Lake of Geneva Area

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Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds	Swiss Franc Bonds	Convertible Bonds
Ames 8-1/2% 97.00 98.00	Ames 8-1/2% 101.50 102.50	Ames 8-1/2% 101.50 102.50
Ames 9-1/2% 97.00 98.00	Ames 9-1/2% 101.50 102.50	Ames 9-1/2% 101.50 102.50
Ames 10-1/2% 97.00 98.00	Ames 10-1/2% 101.50 102.50	Ames 10-1/2% 101.50 102.50
Ames 11-1/2% 97.00 98.00	Ames 11-1/2% 101.50 102.50	Ames 11-1/2% 101.50 102.50
Ames 12-1/2% 97.00 98.00	Ames 12-1/2% 101.50 102.50	Ames 12-1/2% 101.50 102.50
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Ames 14-1/2% 97.00 98.00	Ames 14-1/2% 101.50 102.50	Ames 14-1/2% 101.50 102.50
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Ames 18-1/2% 97.00 98.00	Ames 18-1/2% 101.50 102.50	Ames 18-1/2% 101.50 102.50
Ames 19-1/2% 97.00 98.00	Ames 19-1/2% 101.50 102.50	Ames 19-1/2% 101.50 102.50
Ames 20-1/2% 97.00 98.00	Ames 20-1/2% 101.50 102.50	Ames 20-1/2% 101.50 102.50
Ames 21-1/2% 97.00 98.00	Ames 21-1/2% 101.50 102.50	Ames 21-1/2% 101.50 102.50
Ames 22-1/2% 97.00 98.00	Ames 22-1/2% 101.50 102.50	Ames 22-1/2% 101.50 102.50
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Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO)



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 8

[illegible]

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High	Low	Vol	In %	Yld	P/E	S/E	High	Low	Vol	In %	Yld	P/E	S/E	High	Low	Vol	In %	Yld	P/E	S/E	High	Low	Vol	In %	Yld	P/E	S/E		
12	71	561	22	1.8	4	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
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17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
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17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
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17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
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17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
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17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	134	16	10	11	
17	12	54	10	1.7	10	12	11	12	41	34	Shand	76	6.8	1	41	44	134	16											

Toronto Stocks

High Low Last Chg					High Low Last Chg					High Low Last Chg					201 Patroline				
18643 Abtibi	\$13	12%	12%	+ 5	3530 CAE A	\$11%	12%	13%	+ 1/2	3677 Cassini	\$19%	9%	9%	+ 1/2	2200 Ram	\$13 1/2%	13 1/2%	13 1/2	
2280 Agra Ind	A	5%	6	6 1/4	3588 Cnt Fr	\$12%	12%	13%	+ 1/2	3680 Cassini	\$23	23	23	+ 1/2	720 Pine Point	\$22%	21%	22 1/2	
1550 Alto	A	21%	21%	21%	3594 Cal Pow A	\$5 3/4%	3 3/4%	3 3/4%	+ 1/2	3681 Cassini	\$24	24	24	+ 1/2	554 Placer	\$21 1/2	21	21	
1750 Alto Nat	A	21%	21%	21%	3625 Com A	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3682 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2200 Ram	\$13 1/2%	13 1/2%	13 1/2	
850 Alico Cent	A	21%	21%	21%	3626 Com B	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3683 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Red Shirts	A	510	10	
1500 Andrus W	A	21%	21%	21%	3627 Com C	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3684 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
200 Andrus C pr	A	21%	21%	21%	3628 Com D	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3685 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
763-BP Can	A	21%	21%	21%	3629 Com E	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3686 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
800 Banister C	A	21%	21%	21%	3630 Com F	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3687 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
2000 Bant	A	21%	21%	21%	3631 Com G	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3688 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
400 Baton B	A	21%	21%	21%	3632 Com H	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3689 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
200 Baton Cap A	A	21%	21%	21%	3633 Com I	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3690 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
1200 Baxton	A	21%	21%	21%	3634 Com J	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3691 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
1300 Brazier Res	A	21%	21%	21%	3635 Com K	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3692 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
1200 Bromfield	A	21%	21%	21%	3636 Com L	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3693 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
2525 Brendo M	A	21%	21%	21%	3637 Com M	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3694 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
2100 BSC	A	21%	21%	21%	3638 Com N	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3695 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
4670 BSC Phone	A	21%	21%	21%	3639 Com O	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3696 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3640 Com P	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3697 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3641 Com Q	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3698 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3642 Com R	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3699 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3643 Com S	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3700 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3644 Com T	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3701 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3645 Com U	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3702 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3646 Com V	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3703 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3647 Com W	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3704 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3648 Com X	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3705 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3649 Com Y	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3706 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3650 Com Z	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3707 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3651 Com AA	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3708 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3652 Com AB	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3709 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3653 Com AC	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3710 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3654 Com AD	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3711 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3655 Com AE	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3712 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3656 Com AF	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3713 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3657 Com AG	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3714 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3658 Com AH	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3715 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3659 Com AI	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3716 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3660 Com AJ	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3717 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3661 Com AK	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3718 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3662 Com AL	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3719 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3663 Com AM	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3720 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3664 Com AN	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3721 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3665 Com AO	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3722 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3666 Com AP	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3723 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3667 Com AQ	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3724 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3668 Com AR	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3725 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3669 Com AS	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3726 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3670 Com AT	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3727 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3671 Com AU	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3728 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3672 Com AV	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3729 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3673 Com AW	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3730 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3674 Com AX	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3731 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3675 Com AY	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3732 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3676 Com AZ	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3733 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3677 Com BA	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3734 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3678 Com BB	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3735 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3679 Com BC	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3736 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3680 Com BD	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3737 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3681 Com BE	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3738 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3682 Com BF	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3739 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3683 Com BG	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3740 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3684 Com BH	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3741 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3685 Com BI	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3742 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3686 Com BJ	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3743 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3687 Com BK	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3744 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3688 Com BL	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3745 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3689 Com BM	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3746 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3690 Com BN	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3747 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3691 Com BO	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3748 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3692 Com BP	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3749 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3693 Com BQ	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3750 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3694 Com BR	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3751 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3695 Com BS	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3752 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3696 Com BT	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3753 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3697 Com BU	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3754 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3698 Com BV	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3755 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3699 Com BW	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3756 Cassini	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	2000 Richmond	\$24	24	24	
					3700 Com BX	\$13 1/2%	12%	13	+ 1/2	3757 Cassini									

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives									
May 8, 1978									
	Sales	Close	Chgs.		Sales	Close	Chgs.		Sales
Pan Am	905,100	7	- 1/8	4800 Falc	354	5 1/8	+ 1/8	200 Teleview	57
McDer 2600r	333,600	29 1/4	+ 1/4	13401 Fibn	A \$204	19 1/4	+ 1/4	237 Tex Con	33 3/4
Pennaca	300,000	30	+ 1/2	300 Fed Int	A 15 1/4	15 1/4	+ 1/4	10052 Trn	39 1/4
South Corp	285,500	28 1/4	- 1/4	300 Francosa	57 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4	8126 Trn Drk Bk	18 1/8
Va Elwp	240,000	32 1/4	+ 1/4	50 Proser A	\$31	31		3000 Terbor B	3 1/8
2000 Gen Int	237,100	17 1/2	+ 1/4	300 Al	37 1/8	37 1/8	+ 20	4064 Inders	57 1/4
100 Goodyear	120,000	64	+ 1/2	13040 G Distrb	W 165	140	+ 1/2	27100 Trns MP A	5 1/8
1000 GI	117,000	5 1/4	+ 1/4	4900 Gborator	475	660	+ 10	77903 Trns MF	1 1/4
1000 CH Oil Sde	57	17	+ 1/2	100 Goodyear	517	17	+ 1/2	51400 Trns	10 1/4
				1000 GI	54	54		51400 Trns	10 1/4
								1650 Udon Oil	8 1/2
								1650 U Keno	8 1/2

Amsterdam | St Un St 2

Guinness	1.82	InVifl/Fr	229,300	25% +	1/2	300 Hambro C	25%	6	+	5	1450 Van Der	290	415	490	+ 5
KZO	29.10	Wald	229,300	25% +	1/2	2500 H&M	300	300	+	10	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
100000 Heilm	1.18	Hudson Bay	227,400	25	-	2000 Hard Crp	A	410	405	10	1500 Voyager P	112 1/2	135	135	135
368.00	1.00	Iron Chem	226,000	11% +	1/2	9460 Hawker A	S78	7	7%	7	2340 Weldward	141	134	134	134
mpabank	77.00	Knss	224,000	11% +	1/2	321 Hayes O	D	110	110	+	2860 Westburn	232 1/2	214	214	214
1000000000	1.41	World-Secon	223,000	25% +	1/2	EastAIRL	10	10	10	10	2400	240	240	240	240
Chrm Rub	35.50	Metl Box	213,700	13% +	1/2	Hawrd Jns	10	10	10	10	1850 Weston	181 1/2	164	164	164
1000000000	3.16	Nichals	213,700	13% +	1/2	10340 Indal	511 1/2	117	117	117	2200 Woodard A	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	2000 Wood	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2	18	18	18
1000000000	0.97	W&A	213,700	13% +	1/2	1000000000	511 1/2	117	117	117	1000000000	518 1/2</			

at Nedder	108.20	Royal Dutch	48
akhoed	42.00	R.T.Z.	2
ilips	26.50	Shell	5
		Thom (A)	7

Alcan	146.00	Unchanged	1625 Jannock B	\$17 1/4	+ 1/4
Bank of Montreal	124.00	Unchanged	1626 Jannock B	\$17 1/4	+ 1/4
Beaumont	127.00	Unchanged	1500 Kaiser Re	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
Canadian Pacific	115.00	Unchanged	1501 Kaiser Re	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
Imperial Oil	115.00	Unchanged	1502 Kaiser Re	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
Manitoba Hydro	115.00	Unchanged	1503 Kaiser Re	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
Northwest	115.00	Unchanged	1504 Kaiser Re	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
Quebec	115.00	Unchanged	1505 Kaiser Re	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
St. Lawrence	115.00	Unchanged	1506 Kaiser Re	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
Western Union	115.00	Unchanged	1507 Kaiser Re	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
Windsor	115.00	Unchanged	1508 Kaiser Re	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
Yukon	115.00	Unchanged	1509 Kaiser Re	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked \$

1000 Alcan	\$17 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Alcan	\$17 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Bank of Montreal	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Bank of Montreal	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Beaumont	\$17 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Beaumont	\$17 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Canadian Pacific	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Canadian Pacific	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Imperial Oil	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Imperial Oil	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Manitoba Hydro	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Manitoba Hydro	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Northwest	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Northwest	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Quebec	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Quebec	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 St. Lawrence	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 St. Lawrence	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Western Union	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Western Union	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Windsor	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Windsor	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Yukon	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Yukon	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4

Brussels

1000 Alcan	\$17 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Alcan	\$17 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Bank of Montreal	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Bank of Montreal	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Beaumont	\$17 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Beaumont	\$17 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Canadian Pacific	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Canadian Pacific	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Imperial Oil	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Imperial Oil	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Manitoba Hydro	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Manitoba Hydro	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Northwest	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Northwest	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Quebec	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Quebec	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 St. Lawrence	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 St. Lawrence	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Western Union	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Western Union	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Windsor	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Windsor	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4
1000 Yukon	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4	1000 Yukon	\$14 1/4	+ 1/4

Down Jones Averages

30 Ind	851.86	857.14	862.27	842.28	-1.51
30 Ind	224.28	224.28	224.28	224.28	0
15 Unl	104.79	104.79	104.79	104.48	-0.31

ck Ougree	414.00	Milan
ectrobel	6.680	
2-Inno-BM	2.200	

[illegible]

ver	139.00	Pirelli	2.07
ommerbank	226.00	Snia Visco	58
nt Gummi	72.00		

[illegible]

ckermann	118.00	CCF	126.6
IE.new	182.30	Ferodo	458.5
ering	251.50	Imetal	62.6

[illegible]

Decherm G	6.60	Si Gobain	150.3
CC	1.20	Suez	277.0
ots	2.18	Telemecon	726.0

Water	0.74	Thompson	192.50	198.00	Chg.
1-A-10	1.28	Usinor	26.00	140.00	44.15
1-C-10	3.04				
1-Pol	6.50				
1-Tech	0.54				
1-BurySc	0.54%				
1-Order	1.29	Akustise	1.05		
1-Steel	1.20	1-Steel	2.10		
1-Beer D	1.40	B Soveri	1.50		
1-Coco Rac	4.48	Clb Gely	1.70		
1-104	1.04	1-104	2.15		
1-100	0.80	Fisher	6.40		
1-100	0.80	1-100	1.10		

Zurich

Tokyo Exchange

May 5 1978		
Price		Price
Yes		Yes

Now!

us Ind	1.42	Hofmann	1.52
C	2.50	Nestle	3.21
eStGed	1.87	Sandoz	3.45

[illegible]

Rich	172.375	172.125	-0.75
Rich (12.5 kilo)	176.91	174.77	-3.26
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)				
Base	May	Aug.	Nov.	
170	439.4-50	407.0-70	1000.0-100	
	439.5-100			

175	2.00-2.50	3.00-3.50	4.00-4.50
180	—	4.75-5.75	7.25-8.25
185	—	3.75-4.75	5.00-6.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 25 60 - Telex 28 305

NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt
NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A.
Geneva

Contact your travel agent for details.

American Airlines

Currency Rates

	\$	£	Dm	FF	L.L.	Swf	SwFr	Den
Amtterdam	2.23	4058	105.6	78.21	1.2568	8.86	113.15	39.80
Braunschweig	32.44	4975	15.5625	12.01	1.738	14.5625	13.33	39.80
Frankfurt	2.091	3.793	—	45.17	4.050	97.66	6.64	102.71
Hamburg	2.091	3.793	—	45.17	4.050	97.66	6.64	102.71
Munich	868.00	1.5805	—	8.4185	1.579	2.0125	90.025	3.588
Paris	4.629	8.415	221.88	—	5.235	207.64	14.295	23.645
Zurich	1.97625	3.92575	45.346	42.67145	0.225	38.51195	6.0894	34.7535

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Dallas, 4.63175; New York, 4.63175; Frankfurt, 15.315; Prague, 18.005; Schilling, 14.90; St. Kitts, 4.63175; Zurich, 22.475; New Korea, 5.23215; Hong Kong, 4.63175.


(c) Commercial Franc. (") Units of 100. (v) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed buy one pound.

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